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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

OFFICIAL REPORT

THIRD SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

Thursday, the 11th October 1928

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MADRAS
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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 11th October 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the chair.

PRESENT:

Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur M.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. T.
Anantakrishna Ayyar, Rao Bahadur C. V.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Congreve, Mr. C. R. T.
Corley, Mr. F. E.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B.
Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. W. E.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Kameswara Rao Nayudu, Mr. V.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar, Bahadur K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Munuswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Jeypore.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ramunni Menon, Diwan Bahadur K.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. W. E.
Soundara Pandya Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Souter, I.C.S., Mr. C. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Thomas, Daniel.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Ayyar, Mr. K. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wright, Mr. W. O.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Kallikota.
Zamindar of Mirzaparam.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Industries

Recommendation of the Tariff Board for the grant of a loan to the Carnatic Paper Mills.

*507 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state why the recommendation of the Tariff Board that a loan of Rupees ten lakhs may be granted to the Carnatic Paper Mills, has not been given effect to?

A.—The Tariff Board made no such recommendation.

Mr. K. V. R. Swami:—"Will the hon. the Minister kindly say whether the Tariff Board made any recommendations for a less sum?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan (for the hon. the Development Minister):—"The Tariff Board made no recommendations."

Excise

Drink evil in Kistna district.

*508 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the excise revenue derived by Government from the Kistna district during the last five years;

(*b*) the number of liquor and toddy shops in the district during each one of those years;

(*c*) the number of trees tapped during each one of those years;

(*d*) the number of persons who have visited those shops for purposes of drink during each one of those years and the approximate amount of money spent on drink by people during every one of those years;

(*e*) whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government during the last three years for reducing drink evil in Kistna district; and

(*f*) if not, whether the Government propose to take any?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Excise Administration Reports of the past five years which have been published.

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(c) The number of trees licensed in the district for tapping during the past five years for which complete figures are available are given below :—

Year.	Palmyras.	Dates.
1922–23	82,639	36,828
1923–24	86,243	35,712
1924–25	88,096	34,587
1925–26	73,591	30,813
1926–27	74,553	28,141

(d) The Government have not the information.

(e) & (f) The measures specially applicable to Kistna district are— The rate of tree tax has been increased by 25 per cent from the lease commencing from 1st October 1925 and the duty on arrack in portions of the district has been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8–7–0 from 1st April 1926. The limit of private possession of arrack without licence has been reduced from 6 to 4 drams in all the municipalities in the district.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (e) and (f), does the Government believe that by these measures they will decrease the evil of drink ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" We have taken the steps mentioned in clauses (e) and (f) and whether the drink evil has been actually reduced or not will have to be tested with reference to local experience."

Medical

Transfers of doctors in rural dispensaries.

* 509 Q.—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have recently been issued by the Government to the effect that doctors now serving in rural dispensaries should not be transferred from place to place, not even within the area of the district board or taluk board in which they are employed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons underlying this new policy, together with the orders, if any, issued to local bodies ?

A.—(a) Orders were issued to this effect in June 1927.

(b) The object of the rural medical relief scheme is to induce private medical practitioners to settle permanently in rural areas and to build up a practice there. The Government therefore considered that the transfer of such practitioners from one dispensary to another would frustrate the very object of the scheme and should under no circumstances be agreed to. Orders in this sense were accordingly issued to all presidents of taluk and district boards.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know from the Government what steps would be taken with regard to doctors who are not popular in their villages ? "

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" Powers are given to the local boards to terminate their services."

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Acquisition of site for the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut.

*510 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a committee to enquire and select a suitable plot for the Government headquarters hospital at Calicut; if so, who its members are and what their qualifications;

(*b*) whether any non-official of the Calicut public has been appointed as a member of the committee;

(*c*) whether the committee has submitted its report and if so what its recommendations are;

(*d*) what sites the committee visited besides the adjoining grounds belonging to the Basel Mission and what opinion they have given as to the suitability or unsuitability of each of these places and on what grounds;

(*e*) whether the committee or Government have considered the suitability of (1) the site opposite the Government hospital for women and children (the Kottaparamba site) and the question of acquiring the plots and houses near it for the purpose in view, (2) the Evans Road site, (3) the site opposite to the Christian College, and (4) the Police Superintendent's office site;

(*f*) whether the Evans Road site was recommended by the late Surgeon-General Giffard and Dr. T. M. Nair and if so, on what grounds the recommendations were based and thrown out;

(*g*) whether the hon. the Minister received a representation from the attorney of the Mission Trust of Southern India protesting against the alleged proposal to acquire the site belonging to the Basel Mission; and

(*h*) what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) In March last the Government appointed a committee constituted as follows to examine and report on the question of the selection of a site for the Calicut Headquarter Hospital:—

(1) The Surgeon-General (Chairman).
(2) The Collector of Malabar.
(3) M.R.Ry. (now the hon.) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.
(4) ,, K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar Avargal, M.L.C.
(5) ,, K. Krishnan Avargal, M.L.C.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes. The report is under the consideration of the Government and its contents cannot be published at present.

(*d*) *to* (*h*) The whole question is now under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"With regard to (*h*), may I ask why the Government did not include any non-official of the Calicut public in the Committee?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"One of the members who was put on the committee was well aware of the conditions in Calicut, more than any other resident of Calicut; but most unfortunately he was not able to be present."

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Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"So far as Calicut hospital is concerned are Government ready to spend eight or ten lakhs and if so, will they consider the site question with this view?"

The hon. Mr S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"The anxiety of the Government is to establish a good hospital for Calicut, and if that costs even eight or ten lakhs, Government probably will have to grant it."

Acquisition of the site for the Headquarters Hospital at Calicut.

*511 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government in or about the year 1925 notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, for the purpose of extensions to the Government Headquarters Hospital at Calicut, the acquisition of the Mission Hospital for Women and Children and adjacent buildings, the site on which they stand, and the road leading thereto;

(*b*) on what grounds further acquisition proceedings were abandoned;

(*c*) what were the reasons for selecting the above site in preference to the site now proposed to be acquired;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the grant of Rs. 10,000 was made to the Basel Mission for construction of the hospital building for women and children;

(*e*) whether a condition was laid down in the agreement between Government and the Mission that the grant should be refunded if the building was deviated to other purposes;

(*f*) whether the Government as late as 1925 threatened the Mission with a demand for refund of Rs. 10,000 for breach of the condition by failure to run it as a hospital;

(*g*) whether the Government have informed the Mission through the Collector of Malabar that they do not propose to press for the refund;

(*h*) whether the committee appointed by Government has recommended (i) that the abovementioned Mission Hospital for Women and Children should be utilized for Mission High School for girls, while the same school building with its site is to be acquired for the extension of the Government Headquarters Hospital, and (ii) that if the Mission does not accede to the acquisition proposed the proposal to reassume the grant of Rs. 10,000 alluded to above should not be dropped; and

(*i*) whether there is any such proposal?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The acquisition was not proceeded with as a more suitable site was reported to be available.

(*c*) The site of the Mission Hospital for Women and Children was the only one which was considered at the time and there was then no question of preferring it to any other site.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) As the conditions on which the grant was made had not been fulfilled, the Government asked the Mission to refund the amount in accordance with its agreement.

(*g*) The Government accepted the plea of the Mission that the outbreak of the war and the enforced withdrawal of the members of the Basel Mission Society from the Malabar district

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prevented the Mission from fulfilling the conditions of the grant, and they accordingly decided not to press their claim on the score of a breach of the agreement in the past. As regards the future, the conditions of the grant still remain in force.

(h) & (i) The Committee's recommendations regarding the selection of a site for the headquarter hospital are still under the consideration of the Government and cannot at present be disclosed.

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"May I know whether in the matter now before the consideration of the Government, the question of locating the hospital at a separate place is also under consideration or only of extending the present hospital?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Both are under consideration."

Education

Change of the curricula of studies in girls' schools.

*512 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that conferences of Indian ladies held throughout India have condemned the present system of education given to Indian girls in schools as being unsuitable to their needs; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take any steps to investigate into the question and to change the curricula of studies of girls so as to be more useful to them in afterlife?

A.—(a) Government are aware that some dissatisfaction exists.

(b) Government will consider the suggestion.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether the Government propose to take any immediate steps?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It is said in the answer to (b) that the Government will consider the suggestion; whether it will be immediate or proximate I cannot say at present."

Non-stipendiaries in the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

*513 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the districts to which the five non-stipendiaries out of 69 students in the B. Ed. section of the Government Training College, Rajahmundry, belong; and

(b) the number of stipendiaries among the fourteen students from the Ceded and Chittoor districts, who were studying in the college in 1927–28?

A.—The Government have called for the information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Have Government since received the information?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"No, Sir."

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Spread of adult education through non-official and honorary agency.

*514 Q.—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the investigation of the Director of Public Instruction regarding the spread of adult education through un-official and honorary workers is;

(b) whether any proposals have been received from Kistna district particularly from Nuzvid division; if so, what they are; and

(c) what is the amount that the Government propose to allot for the above scheme?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 746, Law (Education), dated 14th April 1928, a copy of which has been placed in the Council Library.

(b) Three schemes relating to the Kistna district have been received by the Director of Public Instruction, of which one relates to the Nuzvid division. This scheme is the proposal of the Self-Improving Society, Nuzvid, to conduct mass education by the publication of a pamphlet written in Telugu and its free distribution to establish circulating libraries and to organize magic lantern lectures.

(c) The scheme is under consideration by the Director of Public Instruction.

General

Tours of the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

*515 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why he stayed in Ootacamund, in September, although the offices of the Secretariat have come down to Madras;

(b) whether he was absent from Madras after the September session of the Council, on any particular business in Ootacamund;

(c) if answer to (b) be in the affirmative, the business on which he stayed in Ootacamund during the month of September after the September session of the Council;

(d) how many days he stayed in Ootacamund in the month of September;

(e) whether he came to Madras from Ootacamund on the 20th September and returned to Ootacamund the same evening; and

(f) if answer to (e) be in the affirmative, the cost of the tour referred to in (e) and its object?

A.—(a) He stayed in Ootacamund as His Excellency was there.

(b) Yes.

(c) As it was more convenient to be near His Excellency for purposes of transacting business.

(d) From the 9th to the end of the month.

(e) Yes.

(f) To attend the Select Committee meeting on the Local Boards and Municipalities Amendment Bill of Mr. Saldanha.

It is not possible to give the cost now as these journeys by railway are done by requisition and the cost of such journeys are only known later.

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Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any practice or arrangement by which the stay of the Ministers at Madras or Ootacamund is guided, or whether this depends entirely upon the sense of administrative convenience of each Minister of Government ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not know how this question was put down. But I don't object to its being put down as you came to the decision it ought to be put. I therefore bow to your ruling. I think, as far as the stay of Members of Government is concerned, they being in charge of the whole of the Presidency can stay anywhere they desire."

Local Boards

Nominations made by the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government.

* 516 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of nominations and the names of the persons nominated by him to Local Self-Government, Educational and Religious Endowments bodies under his control since the 15th of March last ; and

(b) the political party to which those nominees belong according to the information available to the Government?

A.—(a) In regard to nominations to Municipal Councils, District Boards and Temple Committees the hon. Member will be able to obtain the information he requires from Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette* which is supplied to all Members of the Legislative Council. A statement [a] showing the nominations made to educational bodies is laid on the table.

(b) The Government have no information as to the political party to which the nominees belong, except in the case of Members of the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know when the Collectors have been nominated ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The information the hon. Member wants, as I have said, will be found in the issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette.*"

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether the Minister will be able to give the information ?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The hon. Member ought to have taken the trouble to find out the thing he wants."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Preparation of electoral roll for elections to temple committees in Anantapur district.

* 517 Q.—Mr. C. OBI REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of temple committees in the district of Anantapur ;

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a Printed as Appendix I on page 426 to 428 infra.

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(b) whether it is a fact that the members of the temple committee or committees in that district are nominated but not elected;

(c) whether in that district electoral rolls for the election of members of temple committees have been prepared, and if not, why not;

(d) from what funds all expenses connected with the preparation of electoral rolls are to be met; and

(e) whether any provision has been made in the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (Act II of 1927, as amended by Act I of 1928) or the rules framed thereunder, as to the authority or authorities that are responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls and the funds out of which the expenditure incurred in the preparation of such rolls is to be met?

A.—(a) Two.

(b) Yes.

(c) The electoral rolls of the two committees have not yet been prepared. In view of the poor finances of the committees and of the fact that little or no useful work had been turned out by them, the Board has proposed the abolition of the existing committees and the reconstitution of a single committee for the entire district.

(d) From the funds of the committees concerned.

(e) Under the rules for the preparation of electoral rolls of temple committees and for the conduct of elections, Revenue Divisional Officers have been appointed by Government as Registration Officers for the preparation and publication of electoral rolls and all expenses connected with elections to temple committees are debitable to their funds.

Mr. C. OBI REDDI :—"May I know why it is, that the Revenue authorities though charged with the duty of the preparation of electoral rolls, have not prepared the rolls for the temple committee as yet for the district of Anantapur?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I do not know why; I shall call for information."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the one committee that he talks of as going to be established will be elected?"

The hon. Dr. P SUBBARAYAN :—"As stated there, as the electoral rolls have not been ready, that committee will be nominated."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is not prepared to make loans to such committees as have no funds to enable such committees to prepare their electoral rolls?"

The hon. Dr P. SUBBARAYAN :—"The Government have already advanced enough money for this purpose."

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Forests

Sale of agricultural implements in Kurnool East.

* 518 *Q.*—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: With reference to the notification of sale of agricultural implements by the District Forest Officer, Kurnool East, at page 46 of the Forest Supplement to the *Kurnool District Gazette*, dated 3rd August 1928, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the kinds of woods are that are generally used and supplied for spokes and felloes;

(*b*) what approximate cubical contents of such wood are required for making one set of spokes and felloes; and

(*c*) what the forest schedule rate is per cubic foot of such wood in bulk?

A.—(*a*) The only species that is in general use for spokes and felloes is Pterocarpus marsupium known in Kurnool as 'Yegi.'

(*b*) Twenty to twenty-five cubic feet.

(*c*) The rate for the timber in the log sold at depot is Rs. 1-8-0 per cubic foot.

Central Record Office

Curator of the Madras Record Office.

* 519 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the present Curator was appointed to the Madras Record Office and what were the duties assigned to him;

(*b*) whether he has been confirmed;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the papers relating to the appointment on the table;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that except the passing of proofs of the printing of old records as corrected by the clerks allotted for this work there is no other work for the Curator;

(*e*) if not, what are the specific duties which he is now discharging; and

(*f*) why such a highly paid officer on Rs. 350—850 grade is necessary to continue the printing of old manuscript records on the same lines and methods as the office has been pursuing between 1922 and 1927, i.e., till this Curator took charge of the office?

A.—(*a*) The present Curator took charge on 16th December 1927. The duty assigned to him is the custody of the records in the Record office.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government do not propose to place the papers on the table.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) All duties and reponsibilities connected with the charge and working of the Record office.

(*f*) The assumption as to scope of the duties is wrong and the question does not therefore arise.

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Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB :—" With reference to clause (*e*), may I know what the specific duties of the Curator are and why they are not mentioned here ? "

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" They are not mentioned here, because it would make the answer exceedingly lengthy. The Curator is in charge of every thing connected with the custody and management of Government Record Office."

Construction of additional record-rooms in the Madras Record Office.

* 520 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government will kindly place on the table the papers relating to the construction of the additional record-rooms in the Madras Record office ?

A.—A copy [a] of the note explaining the proposal which was placed before the Finance Committee at its meeting held on 8th October 1924 is placed on the table.

Police

Reorganization of the Madras City Police.

* 521 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Police, Madras, has submitted to the Government a scheme for reorganizing the Madras City Police ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the scheme in contemplation proposes to revise the pay of all European Sergeants and to give an extra allowance to European Traffic Inspectors ;

(*c*) whether the Government propose to increase the scale of pay of European Sergeants to Rs. 150—50—250 and grant certain allowances for educating their children ;

(*d*) why the Government propose to give preferential concessions only to European officers ;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that the Indian Sub-Inspectors of Police get less pay than European Sergeants ;

(*f*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of posting Indian officers to Traffic regulation work ; if not, why not ; and

(*g*) whether the Government will place on the table a statement as to what they propose to do with regard to the reorganization of the Police in the City and in the Presidency and with regard to the revision of pay ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

(*e*) They are not aware of this.

(*f*) Traffic points are manned mostly by Indian head constables and constables.

(*g*) As the proposals are under the consideration of the Government, they cannot be placed on the table now.

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a Prinied as Appendix II on pages 429-430 infra.

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government made any attempt to know what pay the sub-inspectors and inspectors get and whether the pay of European sergeants is as alleged in the question ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The highest pay of a sub-inspector is more than the highest pay of a sergeant."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" What is the lowest pay of a sub-inspector ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I shall give the different grades of pay :—

			RS.
Sub-Inspectors,	1st	grade	150
Do.	2nd	,, ...	135
Do.	3rd	,, ...	125
Do.	4th	,, ...	100
Do.	5th	,, ...	85
Sergeant-Major ...		... ...	145
Sergeant,	1st	grade	135
Do.	2nd	,, ...	$122\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	3rd	,, ...	110."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if any similar scheme or one with slight modifications was submitted to the Government by any of the predecessors of the present Commissioner of Police ? If so, whether the Government considered it and what orders were passed on it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know the reasons why the Commissioner has suggested that the pay of the European sergeants should be increased and also some extra allowance should be given to the European traffic inspectors, the reasons that he has urged in support of his proposals ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The proposals are under the consideration of Government."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am asking whether the Government can tell this House the reasons advanced by the Commissioner of Police for this preferential treatment to European sergeants by way of increasing their allowances, and their pay ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether there is a dearth of applicants for European sergeant's post to-day on the present scale of salary and allowances and whether in order to recruit a better class of men these proposals are made, or whether there is any other reason ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We are not paying at present a living wage to the European sergeants ; they are therefore running into debt."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know if the Government are satisfied that they give a living wage to the Indian inspectors and sub-inspectors ; if not, why should they not consider the revision of their pay and allowances."

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Such difficulty has not been felt with regard to them."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" May I know if a living wage has been paid to the head constables and constables ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I think so."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if this running into debt is due to avoidable causes ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Home Member whether he has taken any pains to ascertain from the hundreds of constables and inspectors and sub-inspectors whether they are not also running into debt ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" That question does not arise."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" How did the other question arise ? From whom did the move about the indebtedness of the sergeants originate ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" From the number of cases that have come before Government, it was found that the salaries they are paying to European sergeants are not enough and as a result they are running into debt."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Government have investigated as to what is a living wage for a sergeant and what is a living wage for an inspector or sub-inspector, and if so, whether they will be pleased to place it on the table ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No, Sir."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know whether this scheme involves as part of the proposals any reduction in the pay of the Indian inspectors and sub-inspectors ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Mr. BASHIR AHMAD SAYEED :—" May I know whether the scheme provides for the creation of any Imperial posts ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know what the hon. Home Member considers as the living wage for a sergeant ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I must ask for notice."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" May I know why these sergeants should be European and not Indians or ex-service men ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no reason why we should not have European sergeants."

Mr. K. R. KARANT :—" Why should they be *recruited* ?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We want them for police purposes."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSALU NAYUDU :—" Will the Government, after their consideration, place the scheme before the Council, before they arrive at any decisions ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry it is not possible for me to give an undertaking in that direction."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" May I know what is the total recurring expenditure involved in the Government accepting the scheme ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I have said, the Government have not come to any conclusion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I am not asking for conclusions. I am asking what will be the total expenditure involved if the Government accepts this scheme of Mr. Cunningham ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if in calculating the living cost of the officer concerned, his obligations towards his family are also taken into account ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice."

Irrigation

Repairs to the Vadattur Kasam in Tiruvallur taluk.

* 522 Q.—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that by the decision of Second Appeal No. 1584 of 1907 of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, the irrigation source known as Vadattur Kasam, No. 455 of the Public Works Department Imperial list, in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, is solely in charge of the Government ;

(*b*) if so, whether any repairs were done to this Kasam for the last two decades ; and

(*c*) if not, whether the Government will now be pleased to repair this source ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer.

11-15 a.m. Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" Sir, the answer to this question is that a report has been called for from the Chief Engineer. May I know when the report is expected and how long the scheme has been neglected ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not know when it can be expected, Sir."

Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU :—" May I know why this important scheme has been neglected so long, Sir, seeing that the courts have decreed long long ago that it is a Government property ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Without knowing the facts I cannot admit the implications in the hon. Member's question."

11th October 1928]

Decision of Government on the report of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

*523 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have arrived at any decision on the report from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation on the resolution passed in this Council on 24th January 1928 to appoint a committee to investigate into the schemes of the high flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu;

(b) whether a committee has been appointed; if so, what the committee did; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representations that the ryots concerned are prepared to make some contribution towards the cost of the schemes?

A.—(a) & (b) The Chief Engineer submitted a report at the end of July last. The gist of it was that the levels which had been taken showed that the scheme in the form suggested was impracticable, but that it might be possible to evolve some satisfactory scheme if correct gaugings of the flow of the Kistna river above the Bezwada anicut were taken for three years. The Government have issued orders asking the Chief Engineer to apply for a special staff to gauge the river flow at several places. As the gauging season for the present year is nearly over it is proposed to include provision for the cost of this establishment in the next year's budget. Until the gaugings are taken, no definite conclusion is possible.

(c) Yes.

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO:—"May I know why as yet a committee has not been appointed in pursuance of a resolution of this House?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"The reason has been given in the printed answer, Sir. Further, we want to know whether the scheme is possible from the engineering point of view."

Land Assignment

Assignment of lands to ex-military men in Nellore district.

*524 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of men recruited from Nellore district for military service during the Great War;

(b) how many of them have applied for a grant of land, either by themselves directly or through their relatives or heirs;

(c) how many of the applicants have been so assigned lands till now;

(d) how many cases are still pending assignment;

(e) the terms on which recruitment was made, especially in respect of the grant of land; and

(f) whether those conditions as to grants of land have been completely and without reservation or differentiation adhered to at the time of assignment of lands; or whether the Government have been changing or modifying the rules from time to time; and if so, in what manner or in what instances?

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A.—(*a*) Two hundred and sixty-nine combatants and 264 non-combatants.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The following statement gives particulars regarding applications for grant of land (on account of service in the army, in the Nellore district from October 1924 to 30th June 1928 —

Number of applications received	513
Number of assignments made	277
Number of applications rejected	203
Number pending on 30th June 1928	33

It is not known how many of these applications were from men recruited from Nellore district for military service during the Great War and how many from ex-army men who enlisted before the War or who lived in other districts. Figures relating to applications made prior to October 1924 are not available.

(*e*) The terms of recruitment provided for the payment of war bonus, certain rates of pay and in the case of sepoys free rations in addition to pay. The grant of land was not one of the terms of recruitment of either combatants or non-combatants nor was it a condition subject to which recruits were enlisted. The Government, however, in 1916 and 1917 issued orders under which men who enlisted whether before or after the outbreak of hostilities in the combatant ranks of the Indian Army were given preference over other applicants under the darkhast rules up to a limit of five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry. Men newly recruited were permitted to put in their darkhast applications immediately on enlistment but the grant was made only after the recruit had served for six months to the satisfaction of his commanding officer. Collectors were authorized to waive the collection of the value of trees on the land up to Rs. 50—a limit which was subsequently raised to Rs. 500.

(*f*) In May 1919, the war being over, the Government applied the concessions specified above to discharged combatant soldiers provided that application was made within twelve months from the date of discharge and that the applicant's discharge certificate showed that his service had been satisfactory. In August 1920 the Government withdrew these darkhast concessions but directed that military service should be taken into account in deciding rival claims to grants of land under the darkhast rules. In April 1921, the Government directed that officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served in the Great War whether as combatants or non-combatants should be accorded a preference over other applicants in regard to assignment of land on darkhast and accordingly empowered Collectors to authorize the assignment of lands to such persons in preference to other claimants. The concession was to be in force for a period of three years from April 1921, and the preferential claim was limited to a single grant not ordinarily exceeding five acres of wet land or ten acres of dry. The concession sanctioned in April 1921 expired in April 1924. In

October 1924, the Government extended the concessions for a further period of three years from April 1924 but restricted them to officers and men of the Indian Army who were recruited before the armistice to the combatant ranks of the Army. The concession was not continued to non-combatants because the supply of suitable land was limited and because it was considered that non-combatants had less need of special treatment than the fighting men. In order to ensure that the benefit of the concessions was fully availed of by combatants, Collectors were requested to reserve suitable lands as far as possible and to prepare lists of eligible men who had already applied for but had not been granted any land and to deal with them first. In order to watch the progress of assignment, Collectors were required to submit a quarterly return. In April and June 1925, the Government extended the scope of these concessions by empowering Collectors to waive the recovery of subdivision fees and of the value of the trees standing on the land up to a maximum of Rs. 500. Later in the same year the Government authorized the assignment of valuable land including tank-bed land free to ex-soldiers. To provide further facilities for the grant of land, the Government in December 1925 requested Collectors to publish in the District Gazette lists of land available for assignment to combatants, to have copies of the lists hung up in the village chavadi and taluk office and communicated to Honorary correspondents and to require karnams to give the necessary particulars to intending applicants and to render them all possible help. The concessions expired in April 1927. But as it was represented to the Government that there were still many deserving persons to whom land had not been assigned the Government in an order of April 1927—to which wide publicity was given—extended the concession to applications received on or before 30th June 1927. In regard to applications presented after that date, it was directed that officers and men of the Indian Army who actually served as combatants in the Great War should be entitled to preferential consideration in regard to the assignment of land in the village in which they resided unless the applicant had been assigned in that village land amounting to five acres of wet or its equivalent at two acres of dry for one of wet after 14th April 1921 the date on which the concessions were first granted. The preferential claim of such officers or men is to rank immediately after that of a person who has occupied the land and improved it or is holding the trees on the land under the tree-tax system or is using the water of the well on the land for cultivation.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—" In the answers to clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this question, it is stated that as many as 203 applications were rejected. May I know on what grounds they were rejected and also the nature of the applications ? "

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—" I want notice, Sir."

[11th October 1928

Land Revenue

Disbursement of subdivision fees for the year 1926-27.

*525 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total sum collected as subdivision fees for 1926-27;

(*b*) the moiety paid to the karnam;

(*c*) the balance still due to the karnams at the end of the year; and

(*d*) the amount disbursed out of that balance in the year 1927-28 and after respectively?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to appendix IV to the administration report on the operations connected with survey, settlement and the maintenance of revenue records and registration for the official year 1926-27 which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*d*) The information has not been compiled in any existing statement or return and would have to be specially gathered.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether in cases where subdivisions have not been carried the amounts collected are refunded to the parties?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"Notice, Sir."

Disbursement of subdivision fees for 1927-28.

*526 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount collected as subdivision fees for 1927-28;

(*b*) the moiety paid to the karnams during the year;

(*c*) the balance still due to them at the end of the year; and

(*d*) the amount since disbursed out of that balance to the karnams concerned?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member is referred to appendix IV to the administration report on the operations connected with survey, settlement and the maintenance of revenue records and registration for the official year 1927-28, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*d*) The Government have not the information. There is no return or account from which it could readily be compiled and so it would have to be specially collected. The hon. Member will doubtless have noticed from paragraph 30 of the report for 1927-28 that the Board of Revenue has issued special instructions to get the arrears disbursed and it is hoped that the report for the current year will show that this has been done.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether it is the policy of the Government not to refund, without being requested by the parties, the amounts collected for subdivision work that is not carried out?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—"I just asked for notice of a similar question, Sir."

11th October 1928]

Lands resumed in South Kanara owing to the assignee's failure to pay the assessment.

* 527 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: With reference to the answer to my question No. 109 answered on 4th September 1928, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report he has received from South Kanara regarding the lands resumed year after year on account of the assignee's failure to pay the assessment?

A.—The report has not been received.

Minor Irrigation

Berm cutting in Cuddapah district.

* 528 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in view of the replies given to question No. 8 on 3rd September 1928 regarding the berm cutting in Cuddapah district—

(*a*) whether the reports from the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer have been received;

(*b*) if so, what they are; and

(*c*) what action the Government propose to take on these reports?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Board's report has been received and is under the consideration of the Government. The question of placing the report on the Editors' Table will be considered. The Chief Engineer's report has not yet been received.

Action taken regarding kudimaramat in Cumbum and Markapur taluks.

* 529 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the villages in the Cumbum and Markapur taluks of the Kurnool district in which action was taken regarding kudimaramat under the Compulsory Labour Act during the years 1927–28 and 1928–29 up to date;

(*b*) the works in regard to which such action was taken;

(*c*) the total water-rate payable annually upon such works;

(*d*) the amount levied in each case for the kudimaramat work; and

(*e*) the kind of work executed or proposed to be executed by the Revenue Department?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government regret that there is no register or return from which the particulars asked could be readily posted.

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" May I know whether these details cannot be got?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—" It is possible to get them by examining various records. But unless there was some object in doing that, I should hesitate to issue orders for such a laborious enquiry."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO:—" In view of the fact that I have been very often urging the hardships that the ryots undergo under this particular Act of kudimaramat, may I know if the hon. the Revenue Member will be pleased to get me these figures?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS:—" I will see if it can be compiled without much trouble, and if it could be, I will have it done."

[11th October 1928

Repairs to Tamarai Madugu tank in Movur village.

* 530 Q.—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 2,080 was allotted by the Government for repairing the Tamarai Madugu tank in Movur village in the Chingleput district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that repairs have been ordered to the extent of the value of only Rs. 850;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Tamarai Madugu tank has to irrigate about 150 acres of lands;

(*d*) whether the Government have received a memorial from the ryots that the repairs proposed to be made were very inadequate; and

(*e*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of arranging for sufficient repairs to the tank to the extent of the sum allotted by the Government for the purpose?

A.—(*a*) & (*e*) No sum was allotted by the Government.

(*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the papers placed on the table in reply to question No. 356.

(*d*) Yes. The memorial was transferred to the Board of Revenue on 18th May 1928.

Settlement

Enquiries into the economic condition of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts.

* 531 Q.—Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state, in view of replies given to question No. 26 on 3rd September 1928, what instructions were issued by the Special Settlement Officer to the officers under him in regard to making enquiries into the economic conditions of villages in Godavari and Kistna districts?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Water-rate

Equalizing the penalty for breach irrigation in the case of zamindari jirayati with that of Government jirayati.

* 532 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the case of alleged breach irrigation full wet assessment is being charged in the case of a Government jirayati land, whereas for similar irrigation in the case of zamindari jirayati lands or inams only the water-rate of Rs. 5 per acre is being charged; and

(*b*) if so, whether the Government intend to remove this differential treatment so as to bring down the penalty in the case of the former to the same level as in the case of zamindari, jirayati and inam lands?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member will find set out on page 28 of Volume II of the Board's Standing Order the rules for the levy of water-cess for water irregularly taken for irrigation. No distinction is made between Government and zamindari or inam lands in respect of the enhanced water-rate levied under the rules for irregular irrigation.

11th October 1928]

Black water irrigation of low-lying lands in East Godavari deltas.

* 533 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to black water irrigation of low-lying lands before 15th June in East Godavari delta—

(a) whether the concession rates apply to lands lying in low level villages or to low-lying lands in all villages;

(b) whether the Government are aware that uniform interpretation is not being given by all officers in the matter and penalty is being levied promiscuously; and

(c) whether the Government maintain separate lists of villages which are entitled to this concession or separate lists of lands which are entitled to this concession in either case?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Observance of the rule regarding joint inspection in cases of breach irrigation.

* 534 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the case of breach and irregular irrigation, the rules provide for the joint inspection before the levy of penal rate;

(b) whether it is a fact that the rule regarding joint inspection is not being observed in practice; and

(c) whether the Government intend to issue a circular to the effect that the same may be observed in future before levy of penal rate?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member will find the rules on the subject at page 28 of the Board's Standing Orders, Volume II. There is no reference in these rules to joint inspection.

Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu :—"May I know whether it is not a fact that the joint inspection is to be made by the Tahsildar and the Public Works Department officer?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—"I find nothing to that effect in the rules, Sir."

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"May I know whether the Government make a distinction between water taken purposely by ryots and water that flows of its own accord into the fields?"

The hon. Sir. Norman Marjoribanks :—"Whether the water flows of its own accord or not is a matter of opinion"

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—"May I know whether the Government are aware that whole ayacuts under certain sluices are sometimes subjected to punishment for the mistake committed by one individual ryot?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks :—"If the hon. Member will give me an example, Sir, we can enquire into the case"

Mr Abdul Hamid Khan :—"Sir, in view of the fact that we have 40 minutes more of question time, will you kindly allow us to put a few more supplementary questions on the question regarding the reorganization of the Madras city police?"

II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of

(1) Return of officers [a] under the Government of Madras who held permanent appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

(2) Return of officers [a] under the Government of Madras who held temporary, acting or probationary appointments on the 1st April of each of the years 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

III

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. THE PRESIDENT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House that I have appointed Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Mr. Saldanha's Bill to amend the Madras Abkari Act and the Mover of the Bill (Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi) as the Chairman of the Select Committee on Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi's Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926."

IV

THE ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY BILL.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I present the report [b] of the Select Committee on the Annamalai University Bill and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will now put the Bill clause by clause to the vote of the House.

" The question is that clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was put and carried, and clause 1 was added to the Bill

Clause 2.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, in clause 2, sub-clause (*c*), *for* the first paragraph *substitute* the following :—

'(*c*) " *Founder* " *means the hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar and after him his son, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and for all time after the lives of the said two persons, in respect of every vacancy, any adult male member chosen by the Chancellor from among the members of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family consisting of his other sons and his descendants tracing their descent through males, and if no such member exists or if one such exists and he does not consent to act as Founder, or if no such member is competent in the opinion of the Chancellor to act as Founder, then and until such a competent member comes into existence and is willing to act, or one who was not competent becomes competent, an adult male member of the said family chosen by the Chancellor from among the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing their descent from him through a female or females.*'

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[a] Printed separately. [b] Printed as Appendix III at pages 430-457 infra.

11th October 1928] [Dr. P. Subbarayan]

"Mr. President, in the original Bill we had a definition of 'Founder' which some hon. Members in the Select Committee thought did not carry out the wishes of the Founder. In the provision in the original Bill, it was intended only to give the power of life-founders to Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and to his son Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and after that the Chancellor's discretion was not intended to be fettered by any such definition as suggested by the Select Committee now. I accepted the Select Committee's decision and the amendment was carried. The amendment I am now proposing carries out the same proposal. But I have been told that it is anomalous to define the term of Founder by means of the definition clause itself. This is provided for in another amendment I am going to suggest under clause 11, sub-clause (1). So, I hope hon. Members will have no objection to accept this amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" With your leave, I beg to move what I consider a purely drafting amendment. I want, Sir, that the provision with regard to the right to become the Founder, which is vested under certain contingencies in the descendants of the Founder through females, shall cease on the availability, the consent, and the appointment of a descendant through the male side by the Chancellor as the Founder, and it should be provided for in this very definition clause of Founder. I see my hon. Friend, the Minister for Education, has referred to this provision being found under section 11 of the Act. Yes. He has made that provision, Sir. I agree that the amendment which my hon. Friend has just now moved, in the place of the definition of the Founder as agreed to by the Select Committee, is important in three respects. First of all, it expressly provides that for all time after the lives of the said two persons the choice of the Founder by the Chancellor shall be confined to the members through male descent of this family. Then, it provides for the other sons of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar being a source from which the possible and eligible appointees may trace their descent to this family. And, thirdly, it also provides for the consent of the person who is to be appointed as Founder being obtained in advance. I agree to all these three points. But I put it to my hon. Friend that, as a matter of mere drafting, it is much better that we provide in this very clause itself which provides for the descent through the female line—it is not as if this particular clause does not refer to the appointment under certain contingencies of descendants through females—the circumstances under which that appointment will *ipso facto* cease."

"The amendment I am moving, Sir, is this—

'At the end of the amendment to the first paragraph by the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan *substitute* a comma for the full stop and *add* the following words :—

'*Provided that as soon as any eligible member tracing descent from Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through males becomes available, consents to act and is chosen by the Chancellor, the member chosen from Sir Annamalai Chettiyars' descendants tracing descent through females shall* ipso facto *cease to be "Founder".*'

"Sir, I am not advancing any argument in its favour, except saying that it is a mere matter of drafting. I consider that the acceptance of my amendment will make the definition complete and self-contained, and for that reason

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only, I am moving this amendment. I may add that the provision for life tenure for this appointee as Founder, I have made by another amendment, to be retained in clause 11. It is inappropriate in a clause in which we define the functions of this office that a part of it should contain provisions for his successor in office."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second the amendment, Sir. After all it is only a verbal change. The Select Committee considered this point and thought that the definition might be full. Accordingly, the Minister has made it quite full as far as the first portion is concerned and all the doubts on that point have been removed. I would request the hon. Minister to accept the latter portion instead of putting it in another place. I think it is better that we try to be as unanimous as possible in these matters and, as there is no question of principle involved, I think it is better to adopt this wording."

11-30 a.m. * The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to the amendment suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Satyamurti; but I think it will be better if the following words were put in instead of Mr. Satyamurti's amendment :—

' *Provided that in any case of a person who traces his descent from the said Sir Annamlai Chettiyar through a female or females such person shall hold office only till a member of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family claiming through males is chosen by the Chancellor.*' "

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, if the hon. Minister accepts the position that the position for the reverter, as it were, of this office back to the male line the moment a person in that line is available and chosen by the Chancellor is to find a place here, I have no objection to the particular wording. My only difficulty is that I am not able to pronounce upon that wording, that not being available to me. But if however it is going to be retained here, I am agreeable to that amendment seeing that it has been the result of the expert advice of the Advocate-General."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, I am sorry that Government should have thought it fit to rush through this Bill and at the same time bring in so many amendments at this late stage. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member object to the amendment or to the procedure adopted ? "

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I oppose the amendment. If at this late hour of the day amendments after amendments come from Government, then what is the Select Committee for ? I think that Government ought to have taken note of the changes that they contemplated and moved the amendments duly in the Select Committee itself and voted upon. Without adopting that course, now they want to rush through this Bill and at the same time bring in a number of amendments. We must frankly confess that we have not been able to give our due attention to the various provisions of the Bill and how far then amendmenta fit in to bring out the expressions of this House. It is therefore in the justness of things that I urge that the provisions in the Bill as decided upon by the Select Committee may be retained and if necessary an amending Bill may be brought forward after the measure has been tried for sometime. With these remarks, I oppose the amendment of the Government."

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Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as one who took an active part in the proceedings of the Select Committee I should say that the idea in the definition of the word 'Founder' in the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee has not been in the least altered by the amendment which is now proposed by the hon. Minister. If there is any change in the idea, certainly hon. Members, like the hon. Member from Ganjam, have a right to complain. But the idea is retained and it is only a question of putting it in a clearer form as the hon. Member for the University has pointed out. I should therefore submit that to oppose it on the ground that the Bill is being rushed through is unjustifiable."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I now move that the following words be added to the amendment already moved by me :—

'*Provided that in any case of a person who traces his decent from the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through a female or females such person shall hold office only till a member of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's family claiming through males is chosen by the Chancellor.*' "

Rao Bahadur C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Mr. President, I have no desire to obstruct in any manner the passing of this Bill. I have the greatest regard for the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but before a definition of the word 'Founder' is accepted by the House, I should like to have some information from the hon. the Chief Minister. In the preamble of the Bill we are told that a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been. . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will be in order in discussing the merits of the clause after the amendment is disposed of and when the clause is for the consideration of the House. The only question now for the consideration of the House is the amendment of the hon. Minister and I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Member to discuss the merits of the clause.

" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister as further amended by him."

The amendment with the further amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister to paragraph 1 of sub-clause (*c*) was put and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that in the second paragraph of sub-clause (*c*), in line three after the word, 'family' the word 'and' be inserted, and that in line eight *for* the words, 'and his descendants tracing descent from him' the words 'and those tracing descent from the said Ramanathan Chettiyar' be substituted."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 2 as amended is for the discussion of the House."

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* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I have no desire to stand in the way of this Bill passing into law, nor have I any desire to question the rights that this Bill desires to give to the Founder. But before I give my consent to this particular clause I desire to know how exactly matters stand, so that we may be informed before we go on with this particular Bill. It has been said that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, has agreed with the Local Government to hand over certain institutions together with all the properties and further to give a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs. I want to know exactly if the Rs. 20 lakhs have been paid to the Government and also whether the properties spoken of in this clause have been valued and if they have been valued I should like also to have a detailed estimate that must have been prepared for the Government."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the first question put by my hon. Friend from Kurnool, I may tell the House now that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, has invested Rs. 20 lakhs in the latest Government of India loan and has handed over the security to the Secretary to Government in the Law Department. It will afterwards be handed over to the person who will be entitled to manage the securities on behalf of the University. With regard to the valuation of the buildings, etc., no valuation has been made for this purpose; but I can tell my hon. Friend that roughly these properties, including the Government grants that have been given for the purpose of the buildings, etc., of the Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram, would amount, taking their face valuation, to 12 or 15 lakhs of rupees."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very sorry that a non-official Member from this side of the House should put a question that raises unpleasant questions. I am glad in one way that my hon. Friend raised it. For we have not only this munificent donation of Rs. 20 lakhs and of the properties worth about Rs. 15 lakhs in the buildings and the equipment of the Sri Minakshi College, but we have also got a High School at Chidambaram with buildings, equipment and an endowment which will serve as a feeder to this University. The buildings, etc., of the school are worth about Rs. 5 lakhs. His elder brother has by a very large donation helped to provide water-supply to the town. I do not want to mention the various other members of the family who have given large sums of money for establishing various institutions in the town and for the renovation of the sacred edifices of the place. They have spent tens of lakhs. They have also established in their own place in Ramnad district hospitals equipped on modern lines. There are also many other munificent endowments. The Madras University Act made a provision to attract private munificence and the only person who has till now become a life member by making a large endowment to the University is the hon. Sir Annamalai Chettiyar."

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I raised no objection to it. I merely put that question to get information so that the public may be assured. I do not understand why the hon. Member should refer to hospitals in Ramnad and other instances."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member does not object to the definition of ' Founder ' finding a place in the Bill! Therefore I now put the clause as amended to the vote of the House."

The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

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Clause 3.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Clause 3 is for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

'*that in sub-clause (a) (i), after the word 'technology' the word 'commerce' be inserted.*'

" This is a very small amendment and I hope the Government will accept it. It is not even necessary to provide for this faculty at once. But let it be put as one of the objects of the university. This university is in a large measure due to the munificence of the great Nagarathar gentleman who is one of the members of that community who owe their wealth chiefly to commerce. I therefore urge that commerce must be one of the subjects which the University should encourage when funds are available."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am very sorry to have to oppose the amendment. We must consider the circumstances that exist in a particular place before we try to widen the definition as my hon. Friend seeks to do. Commerce is a subject which has to be learnt practically, and there must be a place where students taking their degrees in commerce could go and apprentice themselves and learn practically the business of commerce.

" Chidambaram is not exactly the place which is well-noted for commercial activities or for the existence of big commercial houses. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar : 'Make it one.') My hon. Friend shouts 'make it one.' Things are not made simply because you define them in the Act or legislation. Things are made according as the locality is suited for the purposes for which people want to settle down there. Under these circumstances, I do not think it is necessary to introduce this word in this Act at all. I oppose the amendment." 11-45 a.m.

* Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" Sir, I am really surprised at the arguments of the hon. the Chief Minister. I do not know what claim can be made on behalf of Chidambaram for its suitability to teach technology. If Chidambaram is suitable for the study of technological subjects, I am sure it must be equally suitable for the study of commerce. When we are founding a University, there is nothing particularly harmful in having the objects as wide as we may wish, for this simple reason; if circumstances arise when commerce may be introduced into the University and when it may be taught, there must be room enough for that in the Act for imparting education in that particular branch of learning. I do not see how there can be any objection to that coming under the purposes of the University. The purposes may not be carried out just immediately or even in the near future, say in five years or ten years. But, if there should come a time when they can be carried out suitably, I do not know why the University should be precluded from imparting instruction in a particular branch of education. I therefore feel it my duty to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, may I appeal to my hon. Friend not to press this amendment? My reasons are these : assuming for one moment that you do want this University to make provision for higher teaching and research in commerce also, I put it to him and those who think with him that the wording of section 3 (*a*), sub-clause (i), does not prohibit the

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inclusion of commerce as a branch of learning when the University may think fit to introduce it, because the wording is 'to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and techno'ogy.' It is open to the authorities of the University as and when they think that there are facilities for including commerce as one of the branches of learning to have that subject taught. It is not expressly mentioned here, I take it, because this Bill does not concede that, at the present moment; yet it is possible to institute higher learning and research in commerce.

"Moreover, Sir, if you look at the preamble of this Act, you will find that the object of the University is to encourage higher education and research in the Tamil districts of the Presidency of Madras. While I am for spreading the elementary, secondary and even collegiate knowledge of commerce in our Tamil districts, I do not think it will be argued for a moment that either the elementary, or secondary or collegiate education in commerce has already so far advanced as to demand that a teaching and residential University—and that almost in the very first instance—should provide for higher education and research in commerce. It seems to me, Sir, that it should be left more to the federal and affiliated Universities or to the colleges and schools to provide for the earlier courses of education in commerce before we venture on the somewhat ambitious project—if I may so venture to call it—of insisting on a teaching and residential University instituting courses of study in higher teaching and research in commerce.

"Moreover, Sir, we have to remember that at present in Chidambaram higher studies are being imparted in English, Tamil and Sanskrit subjects. Let the University concentrate itself upon higher education, study and research in those subjects and then it will be time enough to take up commerce. (A voice: 'Why technology?') I am asked 'why technology.' I entirely agree with my hon. Friend that even that is superfluous to me. I hope I am not giving out the secrets of the Select Committee. I was not for the inclusion of that word in the Select Committee. But the hon. the Chief Minister, I take it, for the sake of peace agreed to the inclusion of the word 'technology'. But may I appeal to my hon. Friends that one mistake never did nor will justify another? If the inclusion of 'technology' is a mistake, since there is no amendment to omit it, let us allow sleeping dogs lie. Why add to the mistake by including 'commerce' again, unless we want to have a satisfaction that we have rendered and discharged our duties by the commercial development of our country by compelling the hon. the Minister or the University to include the word 'commerce' in the Chidambaram University Act? I yield to none in my desire to promote the commercial prosperity of my country. But I am yet to learn, Sir, that, without removing all those great shackles which are now lying heavily on our commercial development, by merely inserting the word 'commerce' in the Chidambaram University Act, we are going to promote it. I do hope therefore that those who feel very keenly that the commercial development of this country should be promoted, will see that it is not necessary to cumber this Act with a provision for higher teaching and research in commerce, and will be content with the inclusion of the word 'technology' whatever it may or may not mean. I am yet to know the comprehensive definition of the word 'technology' excepting that it connotes to most of us, according to mere acquaintance, any subject from shorthand, typewriting to commercial navigation or commercial geography or the

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manufacture of great steam engines or aeroplanes. I do not know what exactly that word means in this Act, but whatever it does mean or does not mean, I beg of my hon. Friends not to insist upon the inclusion of the word 'commerce' and thus obscure the real object for which this University is being created, viz., the promotion of higher education and research of a literary kind in English, Tamil and Sanskrit subjects which, I think, is the real object with which this University ought to be welcomed."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I am somewhat pleased to hear the hon. the Member for the University saying that there is ample provision in the Act for imparting teaching in commerce and industry. But, we, exponents of teaching modern methods of higher commercial education, would like to make that implication definite and express. I think it is in Madras that the question of teaching higher education in commerce is being treated with step-motherly aloofness. It is the practice now in all the Indian and foreign Universities to promote instruction in higher commercial education. I do not see any reason why the subject of commerce and industry should not be included as a subject fit for the creation of a faculty in commerce in the Annamalai University."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. At the time of the introduction of this Bill, objection was raised that there were already a large number of colleges teaching arts and sciences. Some hon. Members wanted that provision should be made for commercial education. It is a surprise to me to be told by the hon. Member for the University that he wants this University to be purely an institution for research and higher learning in arts, oriental languages and English. I am now glad that this amendment has been brought forward by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. While we are willing to teach 'technology', I do not see why commerce could not be taught. I think the objection put forward by the hon. the Chief Minister that Chidambaram is not a commercial centre and that it is not a convenient place for 'commerce' being taught is not a satisfactory one. I think it can be taught in a place which is not a commercial centre. I think that for apprenticeship the students may easily go to a place which is suitable. I support the amendment brought forward by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Did not the hon. Member second the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar? (Laughter) I do not think the hon. Member can speak again."

* Rajkumar S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I quite agree that ornamental and academic type of education is overdone and commercial bias should be given to the three grades of education—primary, secondary and university. I also agree that education that does not enable a man to earn a square meal a day is not worth having. Commercial education ought to be taught in schools first. I dare say it need not be taught in a unitary type of university as the Annamalai University, and we should build from the bottom and not from the top. Even if 'technology' has been included by mistake,

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it is no good making two mistakes by including 'commerce and industry' also. For these reasons, I oppose the amendment."

* Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am surprised at the speech of the hon. Member for the University. I never thought that my hon. Friend was anxious to produce more pandits. We are suffering from having a large number of pandits in this country. The only thing we want in this University or any other University is special technological and commercial education. If we want to satisfy ourselves by producing pandits, it will do us no good. I never thought my hon. Friend, the Member for the University was capable of making a bureaucratic speech. Perhaps coming events cast their shadows before. I thought he was good only as a critic. I never thought that he was an expert in making bureaucratic speeches. He says that the word 'technology' also is superfluous and that it may be taken out. The hon. Member said that professional studies included technology also and asked why technology had been included there. It was because many hon. Members were against this Bill if 'technology' was not included. One particular friend of mine told me that we should oppose this Bill because it did not do any good except producing more pandits. It was stated that this University did not provide for technological courses worth mentioning; in order to satisfy those hon. Members, the word 'technology' was introduced. I should be glad if 'commerce' also is introduced here because, if not now, at a future time some courses in commerce may be introduced.

" The argument of the hon. the Chief Minister that Chidambaram is not a proper place for the study of commerce cannot be very much appreciated. When such courses are given in certain universities, if the students cannot be given practical training there, they are sent to places where such training is available. That is not an obstacle at all in the way. We were asked why we should take particular care to see that 'technology and commerce' are provided for. My hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, said that we were not very much advanced in this branch of science (commerce) at all. It is only on account of that fact we are suffering now. It is true that there are other shackles that should be removed. If we want to advance, we should not wait till those shackles are removed. They may be removed any moment, but this

12 noon. knowledge cannot be acquired in a minute. Therefore, Sir, I support the amendment, and I also beg the hon. Members of this House through you, Sir, to support it as it is a very important amendment. This munificence is due, we may remember, to the results of commerce, and we should really support this amendment if we are to pay any regard to the particular subject which has enabled Sir Annamalai Chettiyar to make such an endowment."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo —" Mr. President, Sir, it is certainly painful to differ very much from my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, the Member for the University; but I am sorry I could not follow him or his logic. We have already got here 'technology'. According to him, technology includes commerce. I do not know if 'professional studies' does not include technology and commerce. What is the harm in specifying that which, according to him, is included there? Sir, many of us were doubtful, when the Government wanted to rush through this Annamalai University Bill, as to the utility of such a University when the Madras University is already giving a lot of its time and money to the development of Tamil culture and literature. In the Calcutta University you have got the Science Academy;

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and a lot of time and a lot of funds, both from munificent private donors and from Government and the University are set apart for research work in science and for the advancement of science and technological study. We very much expected that Government having committed themselves to an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs and with future commitments—no one knows what they will be —would think of devoting a good portion of the amount available for the development of science and technical studies, in which this province is very much lacking. Without paying any consideration to that aspect of the question, my hon. Friend now comes forward and fights even against the inclusion of commerce. After all, all the subjects may or may not be taken up by the University, as that will depend upon funds available. We are now starting a University with only about Rs. 60 lakhs of which only Rs. 40 lakhs is ready money. I do not know how the normal expenditure of the University could be met out of the interest on this amount. The Hindu University was started at a cost of about a crore of rupees, and after working for a few years, we see that appeals were being made for another Rs. 25 lakhs. My Friend, the hon. the Minister for Education, wants to have a University live on the corpus of a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs. Well, I will wait and see how it will meet its normal expenditure without further commitments on the part of the Government, besides its recurring grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs. And if you are really going to make further commitments, I do not see any reason why technology and commerce should not be given their due place in the University. This is a University started mainly through the munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, a merchant prince. I should think that is the very reason why commerce and industrial education should be given an important place in a University with which his name is to be associated. For all these reasons, I strongly support the motion of my Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and I request the hon. Members of this House to support it."

Mr. Ramanath Goenka:—" Mr. President, Sir, I stand here to support the motion of my Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I am surprised to see Mr. Satyamurti opposing this amendment and the hon. the Minister for Education also opposing it. Sir, we are told that there is a lot of unemployment in the Presidency, that the cry of unemployment is everywhere and that graduates are going from door to door and offering themselves for employment on Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. But if you want a B.Com. or an I. Com. in Madras, you cannot get one even for Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. If there is any necessity for giving education at all, it is only in respect of giving education in commerce and industry and not giving mere academical education. As a matter of fact, it would have been more appropriate for a business man like Sir Annamalai Chettiyar to start a University where commercial and industrial subjects alone would be taught; but as he has not thought it proper to do so, there is no harm in including commerce and industry now, on which I suppose the life and death of India mostly depends. Mr President, I do not expect any of the Members of this hon. House to oppose this motion if he has any regard for safeguarding the interests of India. Commerce and industry are the only two things on which India can prosper, and it is not in imparting mere academical education that the growth of India lies. If we go into the history of India, we will see that the British Government who are now here as a Government, came here in the first instance, only as commercial people and not as a Government. If there is anything most needed in India at the present day, it is in my opinion a sound education in commerce and industry.

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Hence, Sir, I support the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and oppose the views expressed by Mr. Satyamurti with all the emphasis I can command."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I now move that the question be put."

* Mr. W. O. WRIGHT :—" Sir, I do not like the idea of the hon. Member for the University visualizing the establishment of a Faculty of Commerce in the new University, imparting education in such elementary subjects as commercial geography or shorthand and typewriting. But I do think it is absolutely necessary to initiate a faculty of commerce, so as to enable the University to impart education in such advanced subjects as economics, currency, exchange, commercial practice, etc., which will equip the students of this faculty with knowledge of the higher branches of commerce and fit them to become captains of industry; for knowledge of these subjects are essential for the organization of great industries and management of large commercial undertakings. I therefore support the amendment moved by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM .—" Mr. President, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Member for the University, will forgive me if I oppose him on this point. The University is founded by a commercial magnate and we expect all the other Nagarathars, the Sourastras, the Nadars and all the other commercial communities to contribute their mite to this University. If the word 'commerce' is not to be included, I do not want to have a University at all. We must have a University which will be really useful to all the people. The only difficulty with the Madras University is that it has shut out a lot of people who are prepared to take up commercial subjects, and that is the reason why we now see graduates going from door to door ready to be employed at Rs. 15 and Rs. 20. On the other hand, Sir, if the gentlemen who are administering the University of Madras have only included commerce, I am sure they would have taken one of the most important steps to raise the value of the graduates. We have now a plethora of Sanskrit and Tamil scholars and their pay is very poor. If we advertise to-day for a pandit's post in the University, you will see that we get hundreds of applications. But what is the rare commodity we want? We want people engaged in commerce, to improve our industries. We want captains of industries. I therefore think the hon. Members of this House will vote unanimously in favour of the amendment of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I propose in this matter to give my vote in support of the hon. the Chief Minister; but may I say that I propose to do so, not with reference to any convention as to the relations between the Reserved half of the Government and the Transferred? It seems to me that there is a misapprehension which found its origin in the speech of the hon. Member for Coimbatore when he moved his amendment, i.e., to include the word 'commerce' and that some of the speakers in support of it thought that they would thereby ensure the foundation of a faculty of commerce in the Annamalai University."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. That is exactly where the hon. the Finance Member is making a mistake. The two things are quite different, and I have given

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amendments in regard to both. The carrying of this amendment does not imply the establishment of a faculty of commerce in the University. There are clear distinctions."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think that constitutes a personal explanation at all."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" May I say, Sir, that I only said that the idea found its origin in the speech of the hon. Member for Coimbatore ? I did not say that he held that view but it does seem to me that the impression has grown that if you insert this word 'commerce' you will thereby ensure the foundation of a Faculty of Commerce in the Annamalai University. And there I entirely agree with the hon. Member for the University that there is a misapprehension. (Laughter.) I wish I could agree with him oftener—and may I say it is in his speeches on matters educational that I listen to him with the greatest pleasure ? I think he is entirely right in saying that the whole matter has arisen out of—and I quite agree with him there also—the unfortunate inclusion of 'professional studies' and 'technology' in the definition of those subjects to which the university may direct its attention. Where is the necessity to include 'professional studies' I ask ? We have several professional colleges in various localities, and I take it that the study of law also comes under 'professional studies.' Is that to be excluded from being one of the branches of learning ? I always understood that the study of law was a branch of learning and that those who follow it regard it as the greatest branch of learning. But having made this mistake of including 'professional studies,' why should we stop with the inclusion of 'commerce' ? Why not 'aviation' if you will, or anything else ? But we are here dealing with what seems to me to be a question involving the real scope and origin of this University. It has, as we all know, arisen out of the benevolence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar ; but its origin does not derive from this Bill ; it has its foundation in the existing institution at Chidambaram which Sir Annamalai Chettiyar promoted with reference to certain well-defined aims which are stated in the preamble to this Bill. The main object was to impart education in English, Tamil and Sanskrit studies, that is to say, in what are called the Humanities. Now the whole point amounts to this : when this College at Chidambaram and this University have been founded with this intention by the Founder, should that by the insertion of certain words in the Act be converted into a scientific University, a University the main purpose of which will be the development, not of the humanities, but of scientific and professional subjects ? Well, no doubt that is one possible course ; but is it in consonance with the ideas of the Founder of this University ? As I have said, the mere insertion of the word 'commerce' will not in the least produce the effect which hon. Members desire, any more than the insertion of the word 'aviation' would result in aviation being one of the subjects to which this University will devote its special attention. But, it seems to me that it will in a manner indicate a conflict of opinion between this House and the Founder of the University to be. Of course this clause expressly lays down, 'for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit' ; and I think it would be unfortunate if in the passage of this Bill through this House an indication were to be given to the future University that this House differed from the views and intentions of the Founder of this University and wished in this indirect manner to give to the future University authorities a sort of indication that 12-15 p.m.

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it had, so far as it lay in its power, to go contrary to the wishes and intentions of the Founder. I yield to no one in my desire to see commerce and industry prosper in this country, and I am convinced that the necessary corollary of that is the development of the higher studies on all matters that affect commerce and industry. Sometimes, I think, there is perhaps too little known of political science and political economy of this country. There is however certain provision in the existing Madras University for the study of such valuable subjects in all their bearings on commerce and industry, and I should be very glad indeed to see the study of allied subjects which have an abstract or even a more concrete bearing on commerce and industry fostered. But, I think, it would be a great pity if at the outset of our discussions on this Bill we were, in this matter, to indicate that the views of this House and the views of those who are responsible for bringing forward the proposal for the foundation of this University, were antagonistic. The insertion of this amendment will have no effect and confer no benefit on commerce, but it will, I fear, have an unfortunate effect which I myself would very much deprecate and deplore."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—"Mr. President, I shall be very sorry if the best of the Universities, that is being founded now with the munificence of a merchant prince, will only be intended to produce pandits in Tamil. Of course, in the preamble it is stated 'for the encouragement of higher education and research,' but it does not restrict to education of a literary type and to research only in Tamil and Sanskrit languages. Though I believe in the importance of vernaculars for the future democracy of our country, we should have learning in colleges to educate people for the good of our future generations. There is no use of producing merely literary men who cannot earn their livelihood and become self-respecting citizens. Particularly, when such a large and grand gift, probably the largest gift that India has seen in the field of education and especially when such a thing is coming from a commercial and banking house of the reputation of Sir Annamalai's family, why commerce, industry and technology and all such things should be closed from that university, I cannot understand. Even in the Minakshi College which he has opened and which he is managing, there is science in the Secondary and Intermediate and B.A. classes. Of course, that science can be developed in its higher aspects of research. So, applied science and commerce and industry should not be excluded. I therefore think that it would be a pity if these subjects are excluded from this university."

* Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib :—"Mr. President, Sir, in regard to what the hon. Mr. Moir has said and what the Minister has also indicated, I should like to lay a few facts before this House. If there are really going to be no technological studies in the new University, then this 20 or 27 lakhs of rupees that are going to be proposed to be paid by the Government from out of the public treasury, will be a criminal waste (hear, hear). Neither the Government, nor the Minister, nor the Finance Member, has made out a case for a new University of the type they want to start at Chidambaram. If the benevolent gentleman who comes forward with 20 lakhs is anxious to have a college of Sanskrit or a college of Oriental studies, let him have it with his 20 lakhs, or 30 or 40 lakhs which he has at his disposal. Why should the Government go to his aid and pay 27 lakhs or 30 lakhs with a recurring grant of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for the increase of which there is still some agitation. Mr. President, I am convinced that the University of Madras is more than enough to cater to the

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so-called educational needs of the Presidency. It has produced and has from year to year been producing a large number of graduates who have not contributed to the industrial or economic development of this country ; nor are they capable of doing so. There is no doubt that a large number of graduates in Arts in all branches have been produced, but the university as such has not contributed to the well-being and the industrial growth of the country. The cry all round is that we should develop in the economic, industrial and in the higher scientific researches and also in the establishment of new mechanical and other centres of industry. I should submit that after some agitation the Engineering College at Madras was established a few years ago and it was hoped at the time that it would really cater to the needs of mechanical and engineering departments. But, unfortunately, the Engineering College at Madras, as is also the case with such colleges in other big centres in the country, has never produced really mechanical engineers, but has produced only men to be employed in the Public Works Department. Apart from the Public Works Department, the graduates in engineering produced by the Engineering colleges have had no opening. So also the great school at Bombay, to which our students are sent from year to year, the Victoria Technical Institute, has proved in the eyes of many experts to be a failure, owing to the fact that no higher chemistry is taught there. That being the case, Mr. President, I do not see, why the Government should come forward to establish another university with no benefit to the well-being of the country except producing some pandits in Tamil and Sanskrit. Mr. President, if the Government is going to give 27 or 30 lakhs with a recurring grant, they must be able to show what will be the benefit of these 27 lakhs which they are going to spend from out of the public treasury. No doubt the Minister has been saying that there is immense benefit in the shape of a unitary and residential university. Is the Government going to waste its funds in merely creating a residential and unitary university which is going to confine itself to teaching the humanities ? If that is going to be the case, Mr. President, I will oppose the whole Bill. If the Government is going to make, if not to-day, on some future occasion, ample provision for the establishment of tecnological studies and also for the faculties of Industry and Commerce, there is absolutely no use for this university. Let Sir Annamalai start and make that University a university of his own for Sanskrit, Tamil and for the teaching of English. Mr. President, in these days, it has become an acknowledged fact which no one can deny, that our children, have begun to look upon the avocations of their fathers with contempt. They do not go back to agriculture, they do not go back to trade, they do not go back to commerce, they do not go back to industries, because there are no openings and also the present system of education that is taught to our boys and girls creates a sort of distaste, disrespect and disregard to the avocations of their parents. Are we going to promote this sort of temperament and ideas in the minds of the children that are going to be sent to the schools? There is no attempt at changing either the policy of the Government in this Presidency, nor is there any attempt at changing the present system of education that is being imparted. For these reasons, Mr. President, I strongly support the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish only to make one remark with reference to the remarks made by the hon. the Finance Member. I met Sir Annamalai Chettiyar and I found

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that he himself has no objection to the inclusion of technology and commerce. But there is a feeling in the country that we do not want very much further development of academic education, but rather that we should develop technology and commerce. He said he had not the least objection if the House thinks necessary to have this. I have therefore much pleasure in supporting the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" Mr. President, Sir, in spite of the great vehemence with which many hon. Friends have said in favour of commerce, I feel that I am still unconvinced about the necessity for its inclusion. If my hon. Friends after reading through the Bill cannot find out that the real object of the Founder of the University is mainly intended for developing and fostering the humanities, I am surprised. Moreover, in spite of the fact that there is no impediment, if there is no need for the encouragement of commerce, both from the wording of this sub-clause (1) and in a further clause 19, it will be found that there is no necessity at all for the inclusion of the word ' commerce.' None of my hon. Friends, I think, is of the opinion that knowledge in commerce is no learning, and if they mean to say that all sorts of learning, professional and technological, should be included, there is a greater difficulty of finding out the importance of the University. The wording of the clause is ' including professional studies and technology.' Since the two subjects are included, why not include commerce ? There may also be many more subjects which in the opinion of many hon. Members are more essential for the real development of the country. On that score, I see no reason why commerce also should be included here. Anyhow, taking the intention of the Founder and considering the object of the Bill, the inclusion of commerce is, I believe, quite at variance. I have no complaint with my hon. Friends if they think that there is no necessity for such a university as it is intended both by the Founder and the Government, and if they think that the investment of so much of public funds on such a university in the present condition of the country is not justified. All that they should do is to oppose the starting of such a university and not to try to include the word ' commerce ' here and be satisfied with it. From the intentions of the Bill I clearly see, whether we include the word or not, this university is not going to be either a technological or a commercial or a professional university. Even if the word ' commerce ' is included, it will not in any way help the development of commercial education in this country, and I entirely agree with my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, in saying that it is quite unnecessary ; and I oppose the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

12-30 p.m. * Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" Mr. President, Sir, much has been said in favour of the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, and I do not want to detain the House long. Sir, in these days of economic distress when we see that every community is struggling for existence, I think it is in the fitness of things that commerce must find a place in the university which is going to be started and is going to become an accomplished fact, within the next few days. Sir, commerce, as has been said by some of my hon. Friends, goes a long way to improve the economic condition of the people, and I think it is high time that we also should have it taught in a university of this nature. So, I strongly support the amendment."

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Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am glad that after all I have been able to catch your eye. I submit that we have been halting in this section far too long. Those that opposed the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, have so far adduced only two reasons, that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar never intends and does not mean to help commerce in this university, and that it would be a bad indication that this House should introduce this amendment in the University Act, that is going to be. These are the two reasons which are emphasized, specially by the hon. the Finance Member."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never said that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar was opposed to the introduction of these subjects. I place no boundary to the extent to which a university can carry on the pursuit or the advancement of knowledge. I was dealing with the Bill as the initiation of a new university and asking the House not to depart from the lines on which, as appears from the provisions of the Bill, that university has been initiated. As I have said, I place no bounds to the sphere of learning or the extent and number of subjects for which in due course this university may provide in the future."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" I thank my hon. Friend, the Finance Member, for the explanation he has given, and I am glad that he placed no bounds on the immense possibilities which the university can achieve. And if this university is only or mainly to be a university of the sort it is intended to be in the words of the hon. the Finance Member, then, Sir, all of us who have to vote on this will pause before we do so. We thought that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar who is the outcome of commerce . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is repeating the arguments already advanced."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" No, Sir, I am not repeating. I won't traverse the ground that has been traversed already by other members. If the Founder is not unwilling and if the scope of this University Bill is merely for teaching humanities, or humanitarian subjects, then we shall pause before we vote on the point whether such a university is really required or not. On the other hand, Sir, this section gives the purposes and powers of the university, so that if the university should think fit, it may impart instruction in such branches of learning as it may think fit including professional studies and technology. There are other friends who in opposing the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar suggested that technological or professional studies, either or both, may include commerce also. In that case, by the inclusion of the word 'commerce,' we lose nothing. We are not going all at once to have a faculty of commerce. On the other hand, this is what I may call an enabling clause, defining the purposes of the university and giving powers to the university that is to be brought into being, one of such powers being that it may constitute a faculty of commerce also. The whole country and most of the hon. Members of this House are inclined to have studies in commerce and technology more than in arts and sciences. Such being the case, I would appeal to hon. Members that they may allow this after all harmless amendment to go forward and not to tarry long on this as the framers are anxious that it should be passed ere long."

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Mr. K. Koti Reddi :—"Mr. President, Sir, I feel that the House has spent a good deal of time on this more or less innocuous amendment which could have been easily allowed to have been passed. But, Sir, it really gives us an opportunity of finding out what really is the aim of the Founders in founding this university which is encouraged by the Government. It has to a certain extent justified the misgivings of some of us who thought that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar would have been to a certain extent better advised if he had directed this munificence of his in founding a purely technological and commercial institution. However, I am not one of those who complain that there is no necessity for founding a university of this kind. Sir, as the preamble clearly says, the main object of this Bill is to found a teaching and residential university. So far as that system is concerned, it is altogether distinct from the present Madras University, and if this experiment of a purely teaching and residential university is to be tried, I do not see why this House should not give an opportunity to the great munificence of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar. However, I do not see why we should quarrel over the addition of this word 'commerce.' After all, it seems to depend a good deal on the money available for this university. The amount of money that is now available is quite insufficient, if branches of technology and commerce are started. A good deal depends on the future endowments either of private persons or of the Government. I am one of those who also think that Chidambaram may not be the place quite suitable for starting technological and commercial studies. Undoubtedly, of course, pure commercial subjects could be taught at any place. But if we could really find a place where not only theory can be taught, but if that theory can be combined with practice, it would certainly be much better. If there is necessity for teaching commercial and technological subjects in every university, I do not believe that either the Founder or the future Governments would stand in the way of starting such subjects in the universities. But, however, as things stand at present, if this university is to be confined mainly to the teaching of higher learning in pure humanities as the hon. the Finance Member put it, if this university is to be founded for this purpose, I do not see why a commercial and technological bias should not be given to the Madras University. That will be a direction in which the future Government may move. If it is the intention of the Government and the Founder that this university is mainly to be confined to the subject of humanities, I do not think we should quarrel over it. I believe in the Madras University subjects such as commerce, banking, technology, can be much better taught than in the University of Chidambaram. If the Government are willing to add the subject of pure commerce, there is no objection. But for some reason or other, whether financial or otherwise, they are passive. I do not see why on that account we should stand in the way of allowing this clause to be passed. What I say is this. Facts being as they are at present, there may not be any necessity for starting technological studies at more than one place at present. There may not be funds available. After all, this 20 or 40 lakhs is not enough for a technological institution. If a commercial institution is to be founded a large amount of money has to be found, and such large amount of money will be better spent at Madras than at Chidambaram. Madras is a place with many commercial firms, and we can combine theory and practice, and when there is necessity for more than one place where commercial and technological subjects have to be taught, I suppose there ought not to be any difficulty in

coming to this House and changing if necessary the concerned clause in the Act. After all, if money is available pure science can be taught, and any amount of money can be spent. The country needs not only technological and commercial institutes but also institutes for higher research and pure science which can easily be opened at Chidambaram. Therefore, I do not see why we should quarrel over this question."

* Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I gave an amendment on the 25th of last month on this clause 3 (*a*) (i) that after the word ' fit ' in the place of the word ' including ' the words ' giving due prominence to ' be substituted, thus making the clause read ' For instruction in such branches of learning as the university may think fit *giving due prominence to* professional studies and technology.' But, unfortunately, Sir, I was not able to come here on the 4th of this month when the discussion took place on this subject in the select committee. We know fully well that thousands of graduates are produced every year. And wherever you go, you can find at the entrance of the commercial firms a board with the words ' No vacancy.' They put such notice boards to avoid the trouble of these writing machines without the least commercial knowledge. Now, they want to produce pandits and munshis. Why do they want pandits and munshis? Are they paid properly? They are not paid more than Rs. 25 or Rs. 30. There is already a cry that the pay of the pandits and munshis should be increased, but we have not considered their claims till now. As Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar said, the Founder himself has no objection to include the word ' commerce,' and in such a case I do not think the Government will press their objection. With these words, I strongly support the amendment of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move an adjournment of the debate on this Bill for three months till we ascertain the intentions of the Founder."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not handed over to me his motion. He is not in order in moving it."

The amendment was then put to the vote and declared lost. Some hon. Members demanded a poll which was accordingly taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
3. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
4. ,, W. O. Wright.
5. ,, C. R. T. Congreve.
6. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
7. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
8. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
9. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
10. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
11. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
12. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. K. P. V. S. Muhamad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
15. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
16. Mr. C. Obi Reddi. 12-45 p.m.
17. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
18. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
19. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
20. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
21. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
22. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
23. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
24. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
25. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
26. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
27. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
28. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
29. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.

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Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Ananthakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. ,, R. Foulkes.
20. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
21. ,, Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
23. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
24. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, K. Krishnan.
26. ,, N. Siva Raj.
27. ,, M. V. Gangadara Siva.
28. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
29. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
30. ,, S. Venkiah.
31. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
32. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
33. Mr. F. E. Corley.
34. ,, W. E. Smith.
35. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
36. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
37. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
38. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
39. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
40. ,, K. R. Karant.
41. ,, K. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai.
42. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
43. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
44. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
45. The Raja of Panagal.
46. Sir A. P. Patro
47. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
48. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
49. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
50. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
51. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
52. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
53. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
54. Mr. A. V. Bhanoji Rao.

Neutral.

1. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
2. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
3. ,, Daniel Thomas.
4. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
5. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
6. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
7. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
8. ,, P. C. Venkatapathi Raju.
9. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
10. Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Ayes 29. Noes 54. Neutral 10.

The amendment was lost.

Clause 3 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was also put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 5.

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I beg to move—

'*In line 4 omit the word " or " and after the word " caste " insert the words " or political belief ".*'

'*In line 6 after the word " religious " insert the words " or political ".*'

" I do not think, Sir, there is any objection to the words as they have been already allowed in the Madras University Act."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I second it."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

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Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" I move

'*In lines* 9 *to* 11 *omit the words " except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the university such test is made a condition thereof".*'

" Sir, my reason is this. This is a test relating to religious belief or profession. There are four things in this clause ; first admission to the university, admission to any degree or course of study, the holding of offices or appointments and lastly enjoying the privileges of attending the lectures. I do not see why there should be any restriction to the admission or course of study. Suppose the university founded a chair for Budhist scriptures ; then in that case admission and appointment ought to be restricted. I say there is no necessity for such a restriction. I know of many European scholars, men of different religious denominations who are very good scholars. One Roman Catholic, Reverend Zimmarman, was entrusted with editing certain Vedic tests. There are many other scholars of other religious denominations who can edit Budhist scriptures. I do not see any necessity for an exception that students of all denominations should not be allowed to attend the lectures. The object of a residential university is chiefly to form the character of the young people and to afford all kinds of facilities for moving together. The reason why the parents send their children to the university is not so much for intellectual attainments as for remaining in that special atmosphere bearing the particular stamp of that university. The object of a university is to afford opportunities to students of all denominations to rub shoulders with each other and get that spirit of camaraderie. I do not see why there should be an exception here. Let us suppose that there is a chair for teaching some branch of Tamil literature. I know there are many Tamil scholars among Muhammadans. Ibrahim Kolan was an authority in Tamil grammar and he was the Chief Tamil Professor of the S.P.G. College. I do not see why such a retrogade piece of legislation ought to be allowed. A young man of a residential university ought to be given an opportunity of sharing all idiosyncrasies and form a sense of unity. I do not think that this is in keeping with the spirit or policy of the Founder. I know, Sir, he is a man of broad views. I remember ten years ago when he put his son to the school in a place like Trichinopoly where he could have all classes of men he insisted on a poor Christian supervising his son's studies. In addition to him I was going to his house to supervise his studies and he passed his S.S.L.C. He is a man of singular breadth of vision and the Founder would never have contemplated this. Hon. Friends may say that this restriction may not work hardship. It is quite possible that there may be trouble. I do not think that the friends of the Founder would insist on these restrictions. For these reasons I move that these words be deleted."

*Mr. Daniel Thomas :—" I beg to second this amendment. There are certain matters which ought not to be given any open recognition at all and in fact it would be an open recognition and would be in a way an indirect encouragement to the thing so recognised. As my hon. Friend said, the university must be pervaded by a spirit of unity and harmony. If anybody founds a chair or seeks to found a chair, it sets up a barrier between that particular founder and the rest of the students of the university. Then that would tend towards disharmony and lack of unity in the body politic of the students belonging to the university. It appears to me that the authorities

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should discourage anything which would tend to create such disharmony and such disunity and if once it is understood that the authorities are not in favour of any foundation or benefaction which seeks to create any sort of religious barriers, then, I believe, the benefactors themselves would be so educated and influenced as to make such benefactions independent of such restrictions.

1 p.m. "It appears to me, Sir, that if in the statute book such factional denominational benefactions find a legal recognition, then there will be an indirect encouragement for benefactors emanating from particular communities to give a preferential position to the adherents of their own particular creed, caste or community; so that in a university like this which depends to a certain extent on outside help and public funds, which also depends upon a recurring annual grant, it will be an error of policy to give legal recognition to the foundation of any institution, any endowment or any sort of benefaction by which sectional or denominational barriers are introduced within the university. For this reason, I heartily support the motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I beg to support this amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has handed over a motion to me."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I shall move that motion, Sir. Under Standing Order No. 34, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate of this Bill for three months (Laughter.) The reasons are these, Sir. After seeing what has gone on so far, we have had two conflicting opinions placed before us as to the object of this University. We have heard from the hon. the Finance Member that the only object of this University is the study of humanities, a term well understood. That means arts and sciences in general. On the other hand, we have the authority of the hon. Member, Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, who said that the Founder of this endowment is quite prepared to include commerce and technology and such other subjects, so that the object of the endowment is a mixed one Now, with these two conflicting ideas before us, the question is how far we can support a Bill for which the Government is to give funds to such a large extent even for the foundation itself besides the large recurring expenditure for which we are going to spend money. It has been said by more than one Member that if this University is meant only to produce another Madras University and to manufacture more arts graduates, it is better that we should have no such endowment, or that the Government should spend no more money on that object. We have now had a vote on this subject. But yet I think we are kept in the dark in this matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will not be justified in commenting upon the vote of the House."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I am perfectly prepared to accept the vote of the House, Sir, and I think we must not be left . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"An amendment on the same matter will not be allowed to be moved."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"What I want to say is this. After all, if the Annamalai University does not come into existence within the next three months, I do not think it can come into existence for another one year, for we have to find the money."

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The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" May I explain, Sir, the financial point? If the House by its vote on this measure declared that certain funds should under the statute be provided for the Annamalai University, that shall be provided."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Sir, money cannot drop from heaven (laughter) and it must be found. Now if the Government say that money will be found this year, I want to know how they will find it, from what expenditure they will divert it."

Seeing the hon. Mr. T. E. Moir rising to speak, the hon. the President said : " The hon. Member will have an opportunity to speak."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" There is no provision made yet for finding money for this University in the budget. If the University is started in six months or in a year, there is not going to be much difference. Take the case of the Andhra University. We have delayed the Bills relating to that University by three months by an adjournment motion yesterday, with the consent of this House. It is a much bigger concern. Surely, if the fruition of the Andhra University can wait for three months more, I do not know why we should hurry in this case. I had a talk with friends on this matter. Of course, I have got great regard for the Founder whose object I appreciate."

* The hon. the President :—" The hon. Member will confine his remarks to his motion."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Sir, whatever the aim of the Founder, what is the real object of this Bill but to make the university a mere arts university. We are fed up with too much arts. . ."

The hon. the President :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is commenting upon the vote of the House."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Therefore, we must know exactly where we stand. Without knowing where we are, we are trying in a hurry to pass this Bill. There are so many things to be done, which are quite necessary, and the Government is taking them coolly, for example, provision for an industrial school at Mangalore."

* The hon. the President :—" I do not think a reference to the industrial school at Mangalore is relevant to the adjournment motion."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Surely, Sir, this Bill can wait for three months more. What I say is a matter of justice to the public, to the taxpayer. We must know exactly where we are. What are the objects of this University? The Treasury Bench tells us that the object of the endowment in the mind of the Founder is the study of humanities, and the hon. Member for the University is supporting that view. On the other hand, there are many hon. Members who say we should not spend this money. Therefore there is a great feeling in the country, and the country is behind me. . ."

* The hon. the President :—" I would request the hon. Member to respect the vote of the House as long as he is a Member of it, and not comment upon it."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I want to know exactly where we stand. Therefore, I beg to move for the adjournment of this Bill for three months."

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Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" I rise to second the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, not because I believe that the motion will be carried nor because I believe that we should obstruct the passage of this Bill. I rise to second the motion because I want to record a protest by seconding it. The protest is that there is no need for a university which restricts itself to humanities. To that extent, I have a right to ask for this adjournment, so that the country, the donor and those who are responsible for the university may think of the question a little more. Beyond that, I have no other intention in seconding this motion made by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldhana."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the debate on the Bill be adjourned for three months. I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The question was put and lost.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will now resume discussion of the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar."

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" I rise to oppose the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. Sir, it is very necessary that in a university of the type that is to be started at Chidambaram in the name of Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, there should be free scope and ample opportunities for people of a benevolent turn of mind to endow the university with several chairs if they so desire. It might be, Sir, that the aims of the university ought to be non-sectarian. But I do not see where sectarianism comes in when a benevolent gentleman wants to endow the university with a chair for the pursuit of a particular course of study. It may be, Sir, to-morrow the well-known millionaire of Madras, Mr. C. Abdul Hakeem or Kaleel Shirazi, may come forward to endow the university with a chair for a special subject in the oriental branch of learning. I do not see why the new university should shut out such a possibility. It might also be that another wealthy gentleman may come forward and say that a travelling scholarship is to be given to a student of a particular community for going in pursuit of some technical art. For instance, the leather merchants of Madras may combine and create a chair for the tanning and leather industry, and they might confine the benefit of this endowment to the members of their own community. I do not see why a university established with twenty lakhs of public funds should shut out the possibility of any public citizen showing his munificence by endowing a chair or a scholarship with a particular aim and object. Mr. President, it might be that the provision as it stands gives an air of religion or sectarianism to the university. That is only a matter of opinion and of interpretation. I may point out that in the West there are several universities which have given free scope for religious bodies to endow the universities with particular chairs. While even in rich countries such a possibility is not shut out, I do not see why in a poor country like this, where we shall have to wait for many more years to fully develop our own culture, our own industries and our own arts, we should not provide scope for the creation of such endowments. I therefore strongly oppose the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rising, the hon. the PRESIDENT asked : " Does the hon. Member propose to speak on the motion ? "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Yes, Sir."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member has lost the chance, because he moved an unsuccessful adjournment motion."

The amendment was then put and lost.

Mr S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move

'*that in clause 5, the proviso be omitted.*'

"The proviso reads 'Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Statutes to those not unwilling to receive it.' Sir, I think if a particular person objects to the founding of chairs for the teaching of Hindu philosophy, say, the systems connected with the names of Ramanuja, or Sankaracharya, or even Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy, or the philosophical systems which may be connected with Islamic culture, we cannot encourage such religious foundations.

"In this place the philosophical speculations of giant intellects are studied, and analysed by reason. But when we come to religious instruction, it is all dogmatism and no reasoning. I know that sometimes in the same community differences exist in religious matters. What one set of people think as essential, the other may regard as non-essential. And this provision will give rise to complications and differences. For these reasons I want that the proviso should be omitted." 1-15 p.m.

Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I have no objection to the omission of the proviso."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I rise to oppose this motion I want this proviso to stand for the simple reason that we have all along been complaining that the education in this country is too secular, and that religious instruction is not given. There is a proviso here for giving such instruction. I do not quite grasp the idea of my hon. Friend in asking us to give up this proviso. If it is given up, it will shut out any instruction being given in any religion to people who are willing to take such instruction. Even here, the words are 'in the manner prescribed by statutes.' There is no question of any compulsion being used. There is only the question of provision being made for religious instruction.

"A university claiming to teach higher branches of knowledge in Sanskrit, Tamil and English should go without a provision for religious instruction is a thing that does not appeal to me at all. I want that proviso should be there at least for the benefit of the Tamil section of our countrymen for whose advantage this institution is mainly intended. Many reformers have risen in Southern India and the systems of these reformers deserve a place in the curricula, and various systems of religious thought should find encouragement. I am afraid that if we omit the proviso we shall be doing injustice to the great reformers of Southern India. I therefore think that it should stand."

* Mr. K. R. KARANT :—"I beg to oppose this amendment. I am really surprised to see that this Bill in all its various stages seems to be more a matter for bargaining between certain Members than anything else. It was said at one stage that the Select Committee had considered the Bill deeply and only verbal amendments had to be moved. That was what I heard from the hon. Members who spoke before me. Now, an amendment is moved of a very

[Mr. K. R.. Karant] [11th October 1928

important character and I find gentlemen interested in the university very coolly accepting it. And the hon. the Minister does so without giving any reasons at all. I take it that the Select Committee has given due weight to this provision, and I am quite sure that we want this provision in this Bill. The way in which some Members in this House are bargaining seems to be very funny, and I protest against this method of passing the Bill."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am as anxious as any Member that religious instruction should be given if the founder and the authorities decide on it but the proviso as it stands is redundant. I draw the attention of the hon. Members to the first portion of clause 5, i.e., 'No person shall be excluded from membership . . . on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, or caste, and it shall not be lawful. . . to impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession, etc.' So it is not necessary for a student taught in the institution to believe in any particular religion, Religious instruction will be given and it is open to the students to attend or not. Therefore this proviso is absolutely unnecessary."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, the hon. the Minister means to indicate to the Council that the main clause itself makes a provision for religious instruction and there need not be a specific proviso. The main clause merely refers to eligibility for studentship saying that there ought not to be any prohibition merely on the ground of religion, sex, creed or caste, etc. That is all. It merely deals with eligibility for studentship. It does not at all make any provision for religious study. Here is a proviso which specifically permits religious instruction being given to such of the students as are willing to receive it; and it is a positive provision. And there is the safety provision the conscience clause--that instruction shall not be given to those that are not willing to receive it. I think this proviso is certainly necessary and not at all redundant as observed by the hon. the Second Minister.

" I submit that Chidambaram being a seat of ancient religious culture, and the donor being a gentleman of religious motives and that as humanities are intended to be developed and research and other original works in philosophy are going to be pursued, it is absolutely necessary that there must be a positive provision allowing religious instruction. The safety provision of the conscience clause is made in the proviso. Therefore I oppose the amendment. After all, I do not think that any reasons are given by the Mover in favour of the amendment."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I move that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was put and carried.

The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. Mr. C. A. Souter.
10. ,, S. H. Slater.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
17. ,, A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.

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Ayes—cont.

19. Mr. R. Foulkes.
20. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
21. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
23. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
24. ,, K. Krishnan.
25. ,, N. Siva Raj.
26. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
27. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
28. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
29. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
30. ,, Daniel Thomas.
31. ,, S. Venkiah.
32. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
33. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
34. Mr. W. E. Smith.
35. Mr. F. E. Corley.
36. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
37. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
38. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
39. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
40. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
41. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib.
42. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
43. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
44. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
45. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
46. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
47. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

Noes.

1. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
2. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
3. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
4. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
7. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
8. ,, K. R. Karant.
9. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
10. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
11. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
12. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
13. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
14. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
15. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
16. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
17. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
18. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
19. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
20. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
21. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
22. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
23. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
24. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
25. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
26. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
27. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
28. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
29. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.

When the poll was being taken, Mr. Syed Tajudin was found convassing support for the motion. On this—

* The hon. the PRESIDENT remarked :—" I have to point out to Mr. Tajuddin that he is not justified in openly canvassing the vote of another Member of the House while the poll is going on."

Mr. SYED TAJUDDIN SAHIB :—" Sir, I apologise."

Ayes 47. Noes 29.

The amendment was carried.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2 30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will put clause 5 as amended to the vote of the House."

Clause 5, as amended, was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 6.

* Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—" Mr. President, I move, Sir—

'*In lines 2 and 3 the words " with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council " be omitted in clause 6 of the Bill.*'

" My reasons for moving this amendment, Mr. President, are that when the University is going to be an autonomous body it should have real and complete autonomy in the matter of recognizing the examinations of other universities beyond its limits. It is true that I pressed for this amendment in the Select Committee, but, there I was overpowered by numbers. I want

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to test that very amendment here. It is very essential in these days when we are acclaiming internationalism and want to go sometimes even beyond internationalism, that the Indian Universities should have ample right and powers to recognize other universities and their examinations and degrees without the intervention of the powers-that-be. I do not see any particular reason why the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council should be obtained by the Chidambaram Annamalai University in order to recognize degrees and diplomas of other universities. It is time that we establish, if not political relations, at least cultural relations with universities beyond India, especially the universities of advanced countries like Germany and Russia. In the Select Committee I gave reasons why we should not be debarred from recognizing the universities of Moscow, Leningrad, Berlin, Turkey and Afghanistan. No one was able in the Select Committee to convince me as to the undesirability of recognizing those universities. I strongly urge that the time has come when India should establish intimate cultural relations with educationally advanced centres outside India. I would add that even the present Madras University and, if that cannot be done, at least the new University should be given absolute right and absolute autonomy to recognize such of the degrees as are recognized by the other universities. There should be no limitation either within or without the university body either by law or by rule or statute in regard to this matter. Sir, the Governor-General may, when it does not suit his notions, rule out a university from recognizing any very useful university outside India. For instance, to-morrow Afghanistan may establish a university of its own and India being so near to Afghanistan Indian students might like to go there and Afghan students might like to come to Chidambaram if it becomes a technological centre very soon. Such a contingency, I submit, Sir, should not be ruled out, either by the Governor-General or anybody else. I know the hon. Minister will rise and say that but for this provision being made in the Act there is a fear that the Governor-General may not give sanction to this. It has been already acknowledged that the passing of this Bill does not require the previous sanction of the Governor-General. It might be that there is a provision that he has to give his assent to the Act. But let us take a blod step and be honest and let us say that we do not want the Governor-General to have any power to impose restrictions on the new University that is coming into existence in the matter of recognizing the examinations of other universities. So, Sir, I appeal to my friends to see that they do not shut out the possibility of cultural unity and cultural relationship being established between Indian universities and other universities and vote for my motion."

Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu :—" I second the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I think this provision to have a central authority which would have the power of recognizing degrees of other universities is quite necessary as my hon. Friend Mr. S. Satyamurti himself will explain. Till the inter-university board is firmly established and till it prescribes a certain standard, etc., I think that a central authority is necessary. Under the circumstances I appeal to my hon. Friend, as I did in the Select Committee, to withdraw this amendment."

Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo :—" Sir, we have even now a inter-university board which meets at least once or twice a year and looks into the condition of various universities and advises them on important problems. I am sure this new University of Chidambaram at Annamalai Nagar will

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also send one of its representatives to this inter-university board. That being the case, there is no necessity for the Governor-General to go into the courses of studies and give his approval for the recognition of the diplomas and degrees of other universities. In these circumstances I believe that the position taken by the hon. the Chief Minister is not tenable, nor is it reasonable. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Members of this House to accept the amendment."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Sir, the hon. the Chief Minister has practically conceded the point urged by the hon. Member from Madras. He said that a central authority is necessary. He also said, very approvingly, that the inter-university board is now strong enough and therefore there must be a central authority to sanction these standards. I really feel that the authorities who govern the land should have as little to do with universities as possible and, when once the inter-university board is functioning, in an Act which is going to sanction the establishment of a university that there should be a clause empowering the Governor-General in Council to recognize examinations is something which is not very proper. This is an Act intended to operate for a number of years. It is not intended to operate for a day or two or for a year or two. If it is an Act establishing a university permanently, why should the Chief Minister introduce this question of sanction by the Governor-General for recognition of examinations ? The inter-university board will be quite competent for the purpose and if further strengthening of that body is necessary or if another body has to be created for working with greater efficiency, we can do so at a later stage. Why should this provision be introduced in this Act is not very clear from the confessions that have been made on the floor of this House by the Chief Minister on the authority of the Member for the University. Anyway it appears to be absolutely unnecessary and my friend the hon. Member from Madras is perfectly right in asking for the deletion of these words."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Vote, vote."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 6 was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 7.

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Sir, I move— 2-45 p.m.

'*that in the last line of the clause, for the word, " lodging "* substitute *the word " lodgings "*.

" The plural is better than the singular since it would cover all the cases."

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and carried. The clause as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 8.

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move the following amendment—

'*Re-number clause 8 of the Bill as sub-clause (a) of that clause and insert the following as sub-clause (b)—*

'(b) *Besides the offices held by the persons specified in sub-section (a) there shall be attached to the University an office the incumbent of which shall be the Founder.*'

[Dr. P. Subbarayan] [11th October 1928

"My object in moving the amendment is only to make the list of officers of the University complete."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Mr. President, Sir, I solicit, if I may, your instructions in the matter. I have also given notice of an amendment which seeks to include the Founder among the officers of the University. My amendment reads thus—

> '*In the place of the amendment to clause 8 of the hon. the Minister add after the words,* "(1) *The Chancellor*" *the words* "(2) *The Founder*" *and re-number the following items accordingly.*'

"I do not know if I will be in order if I put this as an amendment to that of the hon. Minister or if you will direct me to oppose the hon. Minister's amendment. I hear my friend saying that he would accept my amendment. In that case, you may follow the procedure followed in a previous case and ask the hon. Minister to withdraw his amendment and allow me to move mine."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—"Sir, my amendment seeks to give a comprehensive definition in clause 8 of all the officers of the University. Hon. Members will notice that under section 11 of the Act, the Founder has got certain powers and privileges in the matter of the running of the University. Turning to the list of officers hon. Members will find (1) the Chancellor, (2) the Pro-Chancellor, (3) the Vice-Chancellor, (4) the Registrar, (5) the Deans of Faculties ; and (6) such other persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University. In the definition suggested by the hon. Minister he wanted to add a further class of office by means of a proviso and make the Founder the incumbent of that office. But in order to make the definition uniform and comprehensive, I suggest, Sir, that after the words '(1) the Chancellor' the words '(2) the Founder' be added and the following items renumbered accordingly. To the question as to whether you want a further category of office or officer called the 'Founder' when he is under section 10 of the Act to be the Pro-Chancellor, my answer is this. Section 11 of the Act confers in express terms the powers and privileges not on the Pro-Chancellor as such but on the Founder. And that is an important distinction, because whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Pro-Chancellor, the Chancellor shall make arrangements for the carrying of the duties of the Pro-Chancellor. But every person who is so appointed cannot exercise the statutory privileges and powers which inhere only in the Founder under section 11 of the Act. Therefore the powers and privileges which the Founder has such as calling for papers, and asking for a reconsideration and resubmitting the decisions to the orders of the Chancellor in the last resort, cannot be exercised by the Pro-Chancellor as such. This is not the first time in the history of legislation that one person is made to hold two offices. The Pro-Chancellor has got certain powers: the Founder has got certain other powers. Therefore I move my amendment that after the words '(1) the Chancellor,' the words '(2) the Founder' may be inserted and the other items be re-numbered accordingly."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. N. DORAI RAJA :—" I do not agree that distinction should be made between the Pro-Chancellor and the Founder. The Pro-Chancellor is always the Founder. Why there should be a distinction between the two offices is not clear. Why should not the 'Founder' be called an officer? He is no bigger in any respect than the Vice-Chancellor and it should not be."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, on the question of wording, I also do not want the Founder to be made an officer of the University. As has been said by Mr. Dorai Raja, both the offices will be held by one and the same person except in very exceptional circumstances. There is another functionary of the University, i.e., the visitor who is not styled as an officer. It is enough if we say in clause 11 that the University shall have a Founder, etc., and we will have the necessary wording there. I do not think it advisable to have the Founder as one of the officers; he should be above the officers and something like a visitor. There will be practical difficulties in the working by having the Founder as an officer while the Pro-Chancellor is also an officer."

The amendment was put to the House and declared carried. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. ,, C. A. Souter.
10. ,, S. H. Slater.
11. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, C. W. E Cotton.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
16. ,, Abdul Wahab Sahib.
17. ,, C. D. Appavu Chettiyar.
18. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
19. ,, A. B. Shetty.
20. ,, J. Bheemayya.
21. ,, R. Foulkes.
22. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
23. ,, Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.
24. Subadar-Major Nanjappah Bahadur.
25. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
26. ,, K. Krishnan.
27. ,, N. Siva Raj.
28. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
29. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
30. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
31. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
32. ,, Daniel Thomas.
33. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.
34. ,, S. Venkiah.
35. ,, Syed Ibrahim Sahib.
36. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
37. Mr. W. E. Smith.
38. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni Menon.
39. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
40. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
41. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
42. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
43. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
44. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
45. ,, S. Satyamurti.
46. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
47. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
48. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
49. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
50. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
51. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
52. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
53. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
54. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
55. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
56. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
57. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
58. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
59. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
60. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
61. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
62. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
63. The Raja of Panagal.
64. Sir A. P. Patro.
65. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
66. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
67. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

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Noes.

1. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
2. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
3. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.

Ayes 67. Noes 3.

The motion was carried.

Clause 8 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were consecutively put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 11.

New sub-clause (1).

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I want to move, Sir, that the following shall be inserted as sub-clause (1) and the remaining sub-clauses be re-numbered :—

'(1) *The Founder shall hold office for life.*'

" The hon. Minister will notice that the amendment of which he has given notice provides for the reverter of the succession from the female line to the male line on the eligibility of one in the male line and also for the life tenure of the Founder. The first point has been incorporated already in the Bill by a vote of this House as a proviso to the definition of the word 'Founder.' The other point regarding the life tenure of the office remains to be incorporated. With that object I move my amendment to insert as sub-clause (1) 'The Founder shall hold office for life' and re-number the remaining sub-clauses."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that a new sub-clause '(1) The Founder shall hold office for life' be inserted and the other sub-clauses be re-numbered."

3 p.m. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I am sending you a very small verbal amendment. I move that the words 'unless otherwise expressly provided' be added. The clause will run thus : 'The Founder shall hold office for life unless otherwise expressly provided'."

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—" I beg to second the motion."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I have no objection to the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amended amendment of Mr. Satyamurti is for the discussion of the House."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the word 'for' be added at the end."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" I beg to move the following amendment in place of the Chief Minister's amendment and hope it will be acceptable to him. I move that the words 'for in this Act' be added at the end."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection and I second the amendment."

The amendment was put and carried.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the following be added as sub-clause (1) :—' The Founder shall hold office for life unless otherwise expressly provided for in this Act.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 11 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 12.

Sub-clause (3).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

> '*For the words " during the continuance of the vacancy " substitute the words " till a person is appointed to fill up the vacancy under sub-section* (1) *and he takes charge, or, if he has been appointed under sub-section* (1) *before the Syndicate makes an appointment under this sub-section, till he takes charge.*" '

" I move this amendment in order to make the clause more clear. It might happen that the person who is appointed by the Syndicate might claim that he could act for three years."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, this is one of those cases in which I must express my regret—I am in complete agreement with the hon. Members sitting behind me who have complained—that this amendment has been sprung upon us at the last moment. Although I entirely agree that the object of the hon. the Minister is to provide for all possible vacancies, I am afraid that the wording as now suggested by the hon. the Minister will not meet the cases which the Select Committee wanted to meet by providing in sub-clause (3) the words which it contains. The words sought to be displaced are ' during the continuance of the vacancy.' Those words govern the first sentence of this sub-clause, viz., when any vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor. That vacancy may be caused by efflux of time by which there will be necessity for an appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, which case alone the amendment now proposed by my hon. Friend seeks to provide for. But there are other cases when the Vice-Chancellor may go on leave or may be deputed on other duty. Any such cases will not be provided for by the amendment which the hon. the Chief Minister proposes now. On the other hand, Sir, the continuance of the words in the original Bill as recommended by the Select Committee covers all possible cases. Now I invite the House to look at the words of this amendment : 'Till a person is appointed to fill up the vacancy under sub-section (1),' that is to say, when there is—if I may use that loose phrase—a permanent vacancy as it were either by death or by resignation or by efflux of time in which case the power of the Chancellor to appoint a Vice-Chancellor arises.

" Then, Sir, you have got the other provision also that ' before the Syndicate makes an appointment under this sub-section till he takes charge.'

(At this stage Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, one of the panel of Chairmen, occupied the Chair.)

" I invite the attention of the House carefully to this section. What it exactly means ; ' If he has been appointed under sub-section (1)' that is, I take it, he has been appointed by the Chancellor to be a permanent Vice-Chancellor—' before the Syndicate makes an appointment under this sub-section.'

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How can the Syndicate make an appointment under this sub-section when a person has been regularly appointed by the Chancellor to fill up the office? Then, Sir, I am afraid that the words that follow 'till he takes charge' leaves very much to be desired, and, although there may be something to be said without making it clear, the amendment would have to include many more words than it actually contains. Therefore, I earnestly appeal to the hon. the Education Minister to let the words of the sub-section (5) stand as they stood when they were recommended by the Select Committee. I think they cover all possible cases and there is no room left, therefore, which will be supplied by this amendment of his. On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, as I have suggested, it may give rise to defects which it would be best to avoid."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, in view of what my hon. Friend, Mr. Satyamurti, has suggested and in view of the difficulties that may arise and that have just been pointed out, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 12 was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 13.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. Chairman, I move—

'*in sub-clause* (4) *for the words* 'shall appoint' *substitute the words* 'shall have the power to appoint.'

" My object is to make the provision clearer."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 13 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 14.

Item (6).

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move—

'*that for the words* 'during the period of its existence' *substitute the words* 'for the period fixed under this Act.'

" They mean the same thing ; perhaps this is a better wording."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 14 as amended was put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clause 15.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'*Add the following as a new item* 13 :—' (13) *The Archbishop of Pondicherry.*'

" He may be added as an ex-officio member. I propose this amendment in deference to the wishes of certain representatives of the Christian community. I feel, Sir, that the Christian community, being a minority community, may not be able to get due representation. It is better to avoid giving room to such a feeling. I have just tabled this motion in accordance

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with the minute of dissent written by my hon. Friend, Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. So, I propose that the Archbishop of Pondicherry be an ex-officio member."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED ;—"Sir, in seconding this motion, I wish to point out that even in the Select Committee I was for the retention of the Archbishop of Pondicherry because I thought that he would really be a factor contributing to the development of the University. He will always be a Frenchman coming from France and I thought the inclusion of his name as one of the ex-officio members would prove beneficial to the interests of the University, especially in its earlier stages. I do not have any such hopes about the Archbishops in other places ; but I am strongly in favour of including the Archbishop of Pondicherry as an ex-officio member in this case." 3-15 p. m.

* The CHAIRMAN :—" The question is, in Class I—Ex-officio members, *add* the following as a new item (13) :—

'(13) *The Archbishop of Pondicherry*'."

(At this stage the hon. the President took the Chair.)

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN ;—" Mr. President, Mr. Biswanath Das has moved that the Archbishop of Pondicherry may be added as one of the ex-officio members, and this motion has been duly seconded. Though the Archbishop of Pondicherry and the Bishop of Madras were included as members under the original Bill, after careful consideration the Select Committee came to the conclusion that it is not necessary to have either of these two high dignitaries as members of the Senate of the new University. I hope, under these circumstances, my hon. Friend opposite will see his way to withdraw the amendment. I think there are other ways by which the interests which he has at heart can be safeguarded."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA ;—" Sir, in commending this amendment to the consideration of the House, I may point out that the Archbishop of Pondicherry is not Archbishop only for the French territory of Pondicherry, but he has jurisdiction over a large area outside Pondicherry in British territory in this province. The Archbishop of Pondicherry, representing as he does the Catholics in particular and all Christians in general, represents large educational sacrifices and interests in Southern India. There are a large number of colleges in this province which are Catholic or Christian and enormous sums of money are being spent by Christians round about Chidambaram on educational matters. On the altar of education, various Christian communities in Southern India are sacrificing the flower of their men, women and money, and these interests and sacrifices are represented by the Archbishop of Pondicherry. It may be asked, Sir, why the Bishop of Madras has been excluded. I am sorry he is excluded. The Bishop of Madras also represents large educational interests in Southern India ; but something is certainly better than nothing, and I hope at least the Archbishop of Pondicherry, who represents the interest of the people who are making greater sacrifices in the cause of education than any other community, will be included. I do not know, Sir, if there is any other community in South India which has made so many sacrifices in the cause of education as the Christian community. Those two dignitaries represent the educational interests of the Christian community, and I am really thankful to my hon. Friends the mover and seconder of the amendment who have appreciated

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such sacrifices as have been made by our community. I do not know the reasons why they were excluded, but I am sure such omission was not wanton but was only due to ignorance of facts. I should indeed be sorry if the Christian community is to be represented only by one dignitary instead of by two; but if we include at least one dignitary now, I am sure a time will come when the Bishop of Madras also would be included in the Senate. Whatever depreciation the Select Committee might have made of the work of the Missionaries in the cause of education and the sacrifices that they have made, I am sure hon. Members of this House will be willing to make amends for it by having the Archbishop of Pondicherry at least on the Senate of the new University."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" Sir I regret I have to oppose this amendment. We are not establishing a theocratic institution now. We have even excluded the teaching of religious instruction in this new University. It is going to be a university where religious dignitaries will have no place ex-officio. If you want to have the Bishop of Pondicherry there, you will also have to add the Bishop of Madras; then there is Sri Sankaracharya, the Kazi of Madras, and there is also the Jeer, and there will be no end to these heads of maths and other religious institutions who should be included. I therefore oppose this motion."

* The hon. the President :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote on this amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and lost.

* The hon. the President :—" An hon. Member (Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao) has just now handed over to me an amendment relating to item (12). As it has come very late, I wish to know whether any Member objects to it."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan ;—" I object, Sir."

* The hon. the President ;—" The objection prevails."

Class III—Other Members.

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Sir, I move—

'*that under item (1) of Class III—Other members, after the word* " gradutes " *the words* " of the University " *be inserted.*'

" This is necessary to make the position clear. It has escaped notice during the Select Committee stage and therefore I move it now."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar :—" I second it, Sir."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Sir, I move—

'*that in the proviso, for the word " for " the word " during " be substituted.*'

'*For the words " the coming into force of this section," substitute the words " this section comes into force '."*

'*In sub-clause (ii) of the proviso after the word " graduates " insert the words " of the University of Madras '."*

'*In sub-clause (iii) of the proviso for the words " except those " substitute the words " other than those, " and after the word " residing " insert the words " in the manner prescribed '."*

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"These are all merely consequential amendments."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second it, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the House is ready for a vote."

The amendment was put to the House and carried.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I move

'*that for item* (5), *the following be substituted:—*

"(5) *Eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least three shall be representatives of depressed or backward classes not otherwise adequately represented.*"'

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"I second the motion."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"Sir, I beg to move a small amendment which is more or less of a formal character. Hon. Members are aware that in the Bill as originally drafted, special provision was made for ex-officio representation of Indian Christian interests by means of a seat being provided for the Archbishop of Pondicherry and the Bishop of Madras, and they are also aware that in the Bill before the Council, that provision has been deleted. As the Bill stands at present, there is no specific provision made for the representation of Indian Christian interests. Sub-clause (5) under class III.—Other members—as it now stands, provides for the nomination of eight members at least three of whom shall be from the depressed and backward classes. Hon. Members are aware that the Indian Christian community could not come under either of the categories; they are neither a depressed nor a backward community. Technically, therefore, objections may be raised to the nomination of Indian Christians under this sub-clause because they do not come under either of the two categories. I therefore move a formal amendment which I believe is entirely in consonance with the wishes and objects of the framers of the Bill. I think that in view of the amendment of the hon. the Chief Minister the present amendment should be 'or minority'."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"May I rise to a point of order, Sir?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"What is the point of order?"

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I want to know when this amendment was handed in?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"That is not at all a point of order."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that this amendment was not brought to the notice of the Members earlier? I want to bring that point to your notice, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member will wait and make any submission he pleases after the motion is made."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—"With your leave, Sir, I therefore move the amendment in the following amended form :—

'(5) *Eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom three at least shall be nominated to secure the representation of depressed or backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.*'"

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Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" I just now received the amendment, Sir, and I want to know whether it was handed over by my Friend only now. I wanted to bring this to your notice."

3-30 p.m. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this amendment and I appeal especially to my hon. Colleagues here that they should remember that the Muslim community which is educationally backward has been removed from out of the list of the backward classes by the benign Government which is being worshipped day in and day out by my hon. Colleagues in this House, especially the Muslims. Mr. President, there was no reason for this Government to have removed the Muslim community from the backward classes in the educational list and from the Educational Rules which apply to backward classes. In view of that at least, in this matter, I appeal to my Mussalman friends to vote for the amendment of Mr. Daniel Thomas. Otherwise the Muslim community, though it is not in fact educated enough to be removed from the backward classes, yet it will stand to lose if it is not going to be protected by those people in whose hands their interests are entrusted to be safeguarded. Therefore, I strongly support this amendment and I appeal to my Friends to support it."

* Mr. N. Siva Raj :—" Mr. President, Sir, while I am in entire agreement with the suggestions thrown out by my hon. Friend Mr. Daniel Thomas and my Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, I am afraid that it will entail a hardship so far as the depressed classes are concerned, if these suggestions are accepted. Now there are only three seats reserved for nomination (A voice from the Congress bench : ' At least three.') Yes, Sir, at least three. But I am afraid that those three will always be interpreted to be given only to backward, depressed and other minority communities. So, while I am in sympathy with the intentions of the Mover of the amendment, I am afraid I must oppose it from the point of view of the community which I represent, unless the Government comes forward with a promise that they would give us an increased number of seats."

Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju :—" Mr. President, Sir, I strongly support the hon. Mr. Siva Raj in opposing this amendment. You know how the insertion of the words 'minority communities' has been interpreted in local boards and municipalities. Even persons coming from far advanced communities were given these nominations. It is not even interpreted as caste; a community may mean any special caste or any special community and any one may be brought forward that he should be represented; and my hon. Friends the Brahmans, even though they may be far advanced in education, may take advantage of this and say that they belong to a minority community as compared with the Non-Brahman communities, and so they want representation. There is therefore great scope for defeating the purpose for which this provision is sought to be made. The object of this provision is to get representation for the backward communities which really require such sort of special treatment and by adding the words that have been proposed by the Mover, the very purpose of the clause will be defeated and I therefore strongly oppose the amendment."

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Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid my Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, is labouring under a misapprehension. Perhaps he confused the two words 'community' and 'caste'. I don't think, when we speak of a minority community, it is not possible to interpret it to mean Brahmans. Brahmans also belong to a caste among the Hindus as any other caste, Nayudus or Mudaliyars who form a special caste in a particular community, namely the Hindu community. What is intended by this motion is, the minority communities which profess a particular religion—for instance the Hindus follow Hinduism, the Mussalmans follow Islam and the Christians follow Christianity—and it is on the basis of the religion they profess that these divisions have been formed and communities are recognized. I do not think that the fears entertained by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatapati Raju, will be realized in the working of this section. Therefore I do not think that even the depressed classes need entertain any such fear, because, they will have some representation for their own community."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Sir, on this point, there is no doubt that there has been a twisting of the words 'minority community' by some of our Ministers, because I remember in one case, they said that a certain Brahman belonging to a sub-section of a Brahman community was considered as belonging to a minority community and some representation was given to them. That was most criminal to go against the real meaning. I therefore strongly support the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Thomas. So far as the backward communities are concerned, they might be given representation; and at the same time I think even progressive communities should find a place in the university. After all what is a university? It is a progressive educational body for the attainment of higher education. It may be said that a backward community has nothing to do with it. Probably there is not one in a thousand among that community. There are communities, especially the Christian community, which has sacrificed so much for education and which not only sacrificed but made great progress in education. Surely a community like that must be represented. So far as the Muhammadans are concerned, I entirely sympathise with them because they are earnestly anxious to make progress and steady progress in all stages of education, including university education. I don't know if it is a mistake to class them as a progressive community and not a backward community. I for one would consider them to be a progressive community and in any case they ought to be represented in this body, if not always, at least by rotation."

* Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai :—" Mr. President, Sir, while I sympathise with my hon. Friend, Mr. Daniel Thomas, for his amendment, on principle I feel I must oppose it. Sir, after a deliberate consideration over this clause in the Select Committee, they have come to an unanimous conclusion to set apart three seats for the depressed classes and backward communities. I know they have done it justly. Now, if other hon. Members who are interested in Christian and Muhammadan communities were to come forward and ask for the inclusion of their communities also in this category, I am afraid there would be no representation for the depressed classes. From practical experience we know that wherever backward or minority communities are put together, the depressed classes do not get their due share. Moreover from the educational point of view, the Christians and Muhammadans have produced many graduates and there is also a provision in this Act to allow the graduates to come on to the Senate by election. Unfortunately,

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the depressed classes have not produced many graduates to talk of. Sir, taking our population in this district and the economic condition of the depressed classes, there is not much scope for producing many graduates in the near future. So, I request my hon. Friend, Mr. Thomas, to withdraw his amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that in the amendment of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan, after the word 'backward' insert the words 'or minority'."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

When the poll was being taken, there was some conversation going on among the Members in the Congress benches, and

The hon. the PRESIDENT remarked as follows :—"Hon. Members are requested not to carry on conversation when the poll is being taken. I request one of the Deputy Leaders in particular not to carry on conversation while the poll is going on."

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, A. B. Shetty.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. Mr. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
23. Mr. Al. Ar. Narayanan Chettiyar.
24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
25. ,, K. Krishnan.
26. ,, Daniel Thomas.
27. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
28. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
29. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramunni.
30. Mr. W. E. Smith.
31. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
32. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
33. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
34. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
35. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
36. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
37. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
38. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
39. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
40. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
41. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
42. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
43. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
44. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
45. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
46. ,, Khadir Mohideen Sahib.

Noes.

1. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
2. ,, M. Gangadhara Siva.
3. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
4. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
5. ,, S. Venkiah.
6. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
7. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
8. Mr. V. Ramjee Rao.
9. ,, S. Satyamurti.
10. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
11. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
12. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
13. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
14. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
15. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
16. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
17. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
18. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
19. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
20. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
21. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
22. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
23. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
24. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
25. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
26. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
27. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
28. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

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Neutral.

1. Mr. Abdul Wahab Sahib.	11. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
2. ,, J. Kuppuswami.	12. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
3. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.	13. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.	14. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
5. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.	15. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
6. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.	16. ,, Sivasubramanya Ayyar.
7. ,, K. R. Karant.	17. The Raja of Panagal.
8. ,, C. Obi Reddi.	18. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
9. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.	19. Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
10. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.	20. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 46. Noes 28. Neutral 20.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think a consequential amendment is necessary, that is, the omission of the word ' or '." 3-45 p.m.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I move

' *that the word " or " occurring after the word " depressed " be omitted.* ' "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the amended amendment of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" There is another consequential amendment I would like to have, Sir, if I may venture to suggest it. The word ' minority ' must I think be ' minorities ' because the other categories mentioned in the clause are plural. I am not speaking of the question of mere language. I am speaking of carrying out the substance of the amendments. I take it that the House understands the substance of the amendment already passed, but in the wording of it I want that there should be no possible misunderstanding. I find here that the clause will read ' . . . representatives of depressed, backward, or minority classes . . . ' I have heard of minority communities, or depressed classes or backward classes, or minority communities or minorities, but not ' minority classes '. I would therefore request my hon. Friend from Tinnevelly, the mover of the amendment to help us in this matter, so that there may be no misunderstanding as to the proper meaning of the item or clause."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of the hon. Dr. Subbarayan as now amended will read thus :

' (5) *eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least three shall be representatives of the depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.*'

" Now, the amendment as already amended is for the discussion of the House."

Several hon. Members said that the amendment was all right.

Mr. Satyamurti did not press his suggestion.

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I want to submit for the consideration of the House a few remarks on the clause as it stands now amended. I find the qualifying phrase there ' not otherwise adequately represented ', so that power is given for nomination of members from a community which may have been already represented but in the opinion of the authorities may not have been adequately represented. That, I venture to submit leaves a very dangerous door open for abuse of patronage. I know as a matter of fact in

[Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar] [11th October 1928

the case of local bodies and other bodies where this privilege of nomination is exercised, this qualified provision is taken advantage of for nominating a member of a community which though already represented is, in the opinion of the authorities, not adequately represented. And therefore a community already represented is given further representation by nomination to secure this so called *adequate* representation. I therefore urge for the consideration of the House that the word 'adequately' be omitted. Communities already represented must be satisfied with that and nominations may be restricted to the other numerous communities which have no representation at all. So, I request permission to move this amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar wants to move an amendment omitting the word 'adequately' in item (5) of clause 15, Class III. That word was already in existence there, and I do not think its deletion is consequential on the amendments already carried. As the word proposed to be deleted was already in the clause, the amendment which is now handed over to me is very late. I wish to know if any hon. Member objects to it."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I object."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As it is objected to, I cannot permit it."

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" On a point of order, Mr. President. I merely want information. Do you rule, Sir, that the fact that any one Member objects concludes the matter? Or can the House . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to use my discretion in this matter. The general principle I follow is to allow such of the amendments as have been received in time for the office to type and hand over to me for use. In such cases I use my discretion in favour of Members who have given notice of them. But when amendments are handed over to me too late even for that, as in this case, I use my discretion after seeing if any Member objects.

" The question is—

' *Substitute the following for item* (5) :—

" *Eight members nominated by the Chancellor, of whom at least three shall be representatives of depressed, backward or minority classes not otherwise adequately represented.*" ' "

The motion was carried.

Item (6).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I move the following amendment:

In line 2 for *the word* ' *place* ' substitute *the word* ' *office* ', *and in line* 4 for *the word* ' *placed* ' substitute *the word* ' *vacancy*.'

" This is merely a verbal amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

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Item (7).

Mr. K. Koti Reddi : —" Mr. President, I move the following amendment:

' *Substitute the following for the existing item* (7) :—

'(7) *One member elected from among themselves by the Presidents of the District Boards of Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Ramnad, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and North Arcot.*'

" Sir, I thought that in addition to the representation that has been already given to the President of the South Arcot District Board and the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Chidambaram, additional provision to represent South Arcot is unnecessary. I want to see, Sir, that this University ought not to be looked upon by the members of other districts as particularly favouring South Arcot district. The fact that this University is located in the South Arcot district is more or less an accident. There is no set purpose in trying to give additional representation to South Arcot as against other districts. The Chairman of the Municipality of Chidambaram ought to be really there. Being the Chairman of the Municipality where the University is located, he will be very useful in looking after the sanitation of the place. Besides the Chairman, under item No. (9) another member elected by the Municipal councillors of Chidambaram is also given representation. I have no objection to go beyond the particular place, but to give further representation for the District Board of South Arcot and the municipalities of South Arcot is unnecessary. If their representation on the Senate of the Tamil University is necessary, I would rather extend it to the other Tamil districts also so that the other districts may not look upon this House as particularly favouring South Arcot district. The President of the District Board is there and ought to be there as also the Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipality as ex-officio members. And I do not see why additional representation beyond these ought to be given to the South Arcot district because the University is located there. If representation is necessary, it will be much better to give it to all the districts. At first I thought such representation might not be necessary at all. But I subsequently thought that the representation of lay members on the Senate of this University may not be adequate, and so some more lay representation would be necessary. So instead of giving special favoured treatment to South Arcot district in addition to the representation to the District Board of South Arcot through its President, the Municipal Council of Chidambaram through its Chairman, any other representation of those bodies is absolutely unnecessary. If lay representation is necessary, let all the districts be represented, and I would particularly emphasise this point because I believe this University ought to be looked to as the Tamil University for the whole of Southern districts. If that is so, let all the Southern districts be represented and not particularly South Arcot alone. These are the reasons why I want this item to be included as item (7)."

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao :—" I second the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, I do not think I can accept this amendment. Because I feel this lay representation can very well be obtained by giving the right of election to the members of the District Board of South Arcot, and if it is necessary to widen the electorate, much money will have to be spent for the travelling allowance of these Senate

members who would be coming from all the places. As it is a residential University, if they want this lay representation, they should obtain it in the locality itself."

4 p.m. * Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar :—" I am surprised, Sir, that the hon. the Chief Minister is making a point of travelling allowance in dealing with a question like this. I think it is a petty argument to bring forward in answer to the sensible proposition of Mr. Koti Reddi. Either drop this clause altogether or if you want to have such a member extend the franchise to the district boards of all the Tamil districts. That would be sensible. This is not a University intended for the South Arcot district alone. This is a University intended for the Tamil districts. If you want to have a member elected by the district board, members, let it be by all the districts or drop the clause altogether."

Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" The proposal to elect a representative of the presidents of certain district boards is a proposal which passes my comprehension. Probably it may be that they are peculiarly fitted to discuss university matters. What was intended is to give representation to the district board of the district by election from among the members. That is what is given. To substitute that by a right to representation of an electorate constituting the members of several district boards is not one that is desirable."

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan :—" If Mr. Koti Reddi had given notice of an amendment which would have given four or five members from these various district boards I could have understood it. But to make it possible to send one representative, I do not know if the representation will have any effect at all. As it has been pointed out to make a constituent electorate consisting of the presidents of district boards is a thing which I cannot understand and I do not think any object would be gained by the proposal. If it is possible we can at least give one member to two districts or one member to each district board. That will meet the objection that is raised against the University that it will be taken as a university merely intended for the district of South Arcot. As a matter of fact it has to serve all the districts of the Tamil Nad. If it is so, I do not think any purpose will be served by having one member elected by all the presidents of the various district boards."

The amendment was put and lost.

Item (11).

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I move

'*In item* (11) for *the words* "*from among themselves*" substitute *the words* "*from among its members.*"'

" This again is only a verbal amendment."

The hon. Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" I move

' Substitute *the following for the existing it m* (*ii*) :

'*Three Muslim members elected by graduates registered in the manner prescribed in item* (*1*) *from among themselves.*'

" Sir, the item as it now stands gives right to the Muhammadan Educational Association to elect one member by the general body of that association. On

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further consideration, Sir, myself and my colleagues on this side of the House have come to the conclusion that it will be more advantageous to the University as also advantageous to those people of that community which represents the particular culture, viz., the Islamic culture, the Urdu and Persian culture, to have an educated man to be elected from among the educated electorate to the University. So that these two points are in the interests of the University and the interests of the people. The other point about this amendment is, Sir, that instead of one I have asked for three. One member was drafted by the Select Committee where there was none already in the draft Bill. I would submit for the consideration of this House, Sir, that the particular community which represents the particular culture cannot and will not be satisfied with only one representative on the new University that is going to be constituted. I have therefore added that instead of one there should be three. After all, Sir, the total number of the senators is going to be nearly 70 or 80 and out of this my non-Muslim colleagues will not, I hope, grudge the representatives of Islamic culture, the Urdu and Arabic culture, three representatives to represent them in the University. After all, the district of South Arcot consists of 20,000 to 30,000 Muslims and a good section of them are Urdu-speaking people and when questions of oriental studies come up before the Senate there must be elected graduates of this University and that of the Andhra University to really help the deliberations of that Senate when occassion arises. It is with that view I have proposed this amendment."

Mr. K. Uppi Sahib :—" I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Mr. President, if a calculation is made of the total strength of the Senate of this new University it will be found they come to about 60. I think it is rather unfair that my Friend should ask for three members, especially when my Friend sits on the Congress side of this House that he along with his Muslim friends should be in favour of communal electorates without asking for a joint electorate—a thing which has not been done either in the Andhra University or the Madras University, is most surprising. As I have said often people live to learn."

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir . . ."

* The hon. the President :—" He will give it after the hon. Minister has finished his speech."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" Besides the Select Committee considered this very amendment and after a great deal of discussion and after listening to the arguments they decided that there should be no communal representation as such to communities like Muslims and in order to safeguard their educational interests they might be represented as an exceptional case by one member belonging to the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India. In these circumstances I do not think I can accept the amendment."

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" Sir, the hon. Minister seemed not to have understood me. When I said I have asked for three Muslim members to be elected by the general constituency of the registered graduates."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. the Chief Minister not understanding the speech does not at all constitute a matter of personal explanation."

At this stage Mr. Uppi Sahib rose to speak.

Mr. SIVA RAJ :—" The hon. Member Mr. Uppi Sahib seconded the motion of Mr. Basheer Ahmad."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I wish to submit for your consideration whether it is not open to Mr. Basheer Ahmad to point out a fact, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—" How the Minister has understood him is not a matter of personal explanation."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" I am sorry the hon. the Minister for Education has not thought it fit to follow originally the amendment and subsequently the speech of the hon. the Mover made in moving his amendment. What is intended here is not to constitute a separate communal electorate. On the other hand what is intended is that all the registered graduates that come out of the Annamalai University are given another chance or vote to elect three Muslims to represent them on the Senate of the Annamalai University. Sir, in his remarks the hon. Minister also stated that we, some of the Members on this side of the House, particularly belonging to the Congress creed, were thinking of separate electorates. While we are not thinking of separate electorates in this motion there was no point in making such a charge against the Muslim members. We are in favour of joint electorates and the motion itself is in favour of joint electorates. What is intended is a reservation of seats for the minority community in order to see that at least three seats out of 60 are reserved for the Muslim community."

Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO :—" I regret to say that the hon. the Minister has misunderstood or at any rate misrepresented the position of Mr. Basheer Ahmad and began to taunt his position as a Congressman with regard to this separate reservation of seats and separate electorates. He never meant that there should be separate electorate but only wanted that the graduates generally elected three Muslim graduates from among themselves. He only wants instead of one member three members representing the Muslim community not elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of South India but by the graduates who represented the modern culture as well as the Islamic culture."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want to say that I made a mistake and I am really sorry for it; but still I am opposed to it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Chief Minister need not mention that as a personal explanation."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" No doubt the Chief Minister has not properly understood Mr. Basheer Ahmad. What is contained in this Bill is separate representation by a separate body. This is communal really."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister has stated that he has made a mistake."

Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI :—" What is proposed in the Bill is communal electorate, the Association consisting purely of Muhammadans. But what my Friend proposes is to have a general electorate consisting of all and as for the number three, I do not think it is disproportionate. At this time their community also should be adequately represented.

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"But, it may be said that they may not have any separate communal representation at all. For some time, I think, it must be conceded that these things should go on. In the recent elections for the Bar Council, we have seen that no Muhammadan was given any chance whatsoever; out of ten seats they could not secure even one Muhammadan. That shows that for some time we should concede that these minority interests should be protected by giving them adequate reservation of seats. With these words, I support the amendment." 4-15 p.m.

Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—"The question as to how many representatives should be given to registered graduates was considered by the Select Committee. There was first a proposal for fifteen seats, and ultimately the number twelve was arrived at to be elected by registered graduates. At the time when the question of representation of representative bodies came up, Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed said that he was not pressing for representation of Muhammadans, but that an association concerned with the welfare of the education of Muhammadans should be given three representatives. I believe it was then conceded that the association consisted not only of Muhammadans but also of non-Muhammadans. That being so, to turn what was conceded by the Select Committee as the representation to a body interested in the welfare of Muhammadan education into a representation by the graduates themselves and make it an appendage to item (1), without saying how many of them should be Muhammadans and how many non-Muhammadans, is not the proper thing. If my hon. Friend's amendment has been to item (1), then it will be something. Having allowed that to pass, to say that members to be elected by the graduates should be increased by three in another item is indirectly trying to increase the number to be elected by the graduates to fifteen from twelve in item (1). Sir, in trying to give representation to these bodies, we considered the elected and the non-elected elements, and tried as far as possible to equalize. If we now add three members more, that will be really giving too much to one particular body. Therefore, if he wanted to make the addition to the general body of members to be elected by the registered graduates, he should have brought the amendment to item (1), either in the name of the Association or that the Association should be transferred to the graduate constituency. If we now try to amend item (1) in this manner, it will mean another constituency for the graduates. I therefore oppose the amendment."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed demanded a poll, and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

1. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
2. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
3. Khan Bahadur Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
4. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan.
5. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
6. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
7. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
8. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
12. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
13. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
14. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
15. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
16. ,, A. Kaleswara Rao.
17. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
18. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
19. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
20. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
21. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
22. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
23. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.

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Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
19. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
22. ,, K. Krishnan.
23. ,, N. Siva Raj.
24. ,, M. Gangadhara Siva.
25. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
26. Mr. W. P. A. Soundara Paudiya Nadar.
27. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
28. ,, S. Venkiah.
29. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
30. Mr. W. E. Smith.
31. Diwan Bahadur K. Ramuni Menon.
32. Mr. W. O. Wright.
33. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. G. Premayya.
37. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
38. ,, Ramnath Goenka.
39. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
40. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
41. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
42. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
43. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
44. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
45. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
46. ,, P. T. Rajan.
47. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
48. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
49. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
50. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
51. Diwan Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

Neutral.

1. Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib.
2. ,, Daniel Thomas.
3. ,, S. Satyamurti.
4. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
5. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
7. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
8. The Raja of Panagal.
9. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
10. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Ayes 23. Noes 51. Neutral 10.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" Sir, I move—

' *For the words " one member " , the words " three members " be substituted, in item* (11) *of clause* 15, *Class III—Other Members.*'

" I think, Sir, I ought to be able to know by now that even this amendment would be lost by the heavy odds of the Government against me. But still, Sir, I am undaunted. I shall face the issue. There was, as I said, no provision already existing in the draft Bill for any representation of those oriental studies called Arabic, Persian and Urdu. At the time when this was considered in the Select Committee, myself and some other friends thought that the Educational Association of Southern India may be given three representatives, but the Committee decided that only one representative would do. Even at that time the question was raised that I ought not to advocate the cause of the Muslims as such. I made it clear I did not advocate the cause of Mussalmans because they were followers of Islam. But I said in this Presidency, especially in the southern part of this Presidency, there ought not to be any other than a Muslim to represent Persian, Arabic and Urdu. Since a new University is to be started, it is just and fair that such faculties

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should be given representation. I do not say that Mussalmans should get representation simply because they are Mussalmans. The University is meant to further certain studies, certain arts and certain sciences. When that is the case, why not one very important and special branch of learning in oriental art, namely, Persian, Arabic and Urdu, be represented on the Senate? That is what I fought for. No doubt, in the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India there are a very few non-Mussalmans as well. But they do not count much. But constituted as the Association is, on further consideration myself and my colleagues as I already said, came to a different conclusion that it may not be advisable or desirable that the Muhammadan Educational Association should be given the representation that was given to it by the Select Committee. We said . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT: —"The hon. Member will confine his remarks to his amendment to substitute 'three members' for 'one member'."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"I bow to your ruling, Sir. I therefore think that one will not be enough to represent really the interest which I have spoken about. In the Senate, when matters concerning this branch of oriental studies is taken up, there should be at least a seconder and a supporter, if not more. With that view, I wanted three members from the Mussalmans to represent that particular branch of learning. I therefore hope and appeal to my hon. Friends that they will be pleased to accept this amendment."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. I do not want to take much time of the House in doing so except to say that those who represent Islamic culture in Southern India are 7 per cent, and three out of sixty members would not be too much. Therefore, I think that much of representation should be conceded to our brethren, and I have great pleasure in seconding the amendment."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, I do not think I can accept this amendment to raise the number to three. As you see in another item, the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Khazhagam has also been conceded only one member. As everybody knows, the depressed classes in this Presidency have far greater claims for representation than Mussalmans. I cannot therefore accept the amendment."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :— 4-30 p.m.

Ayes.

1. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
2. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
3. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar
4. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
5. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
6. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao
7. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
8. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
9. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
10. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
11. Mr. C. Obi Reddi.
12. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
13. Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.
14. ,, A Kaleswara Rao.
15. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
16. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
17. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
18. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
19. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
20. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
21. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.

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Noes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7 Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, N. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
19 ,, J. Kuppuswami.
20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
21. Mr. K. Krishnan.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandiya Nadar.
26. ,, S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
27. ,, S. Venkayya.
28. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
29 Mr. W. E. Smith.
30. ,, F. E. Corley.
31. ,, W. O. Wright.
32. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
33. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
34. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
35. Mr G. R. Premayya.
36. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
37. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
38. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
39. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
40. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
41. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
42. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
43. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
44. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
45. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
46. Diwan Bahadur A. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.

Neutral.

1. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
2. Mr. Daniel Thomas.
3. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
4. ,, S. Satyamurti.
5. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
6. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
7. Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
8. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
9. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
10. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
11. The Raja of Panagal.
12. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri

Ayes 22. Noes 46. Neutral 12.

The amendment was lost.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Uppi Sahib just handed to me an amendment which runs thus : 'One Muhammadan member elected by the registered graduates.' Apart from its being very late, I think this amendment is covered by the two previous amendments already moved. The first amendment moved by Mr. Basheer Ahmad involved the substantial question as to which shall be the constituency, and the second amendment involved the question as to the number. Therefore, Mr. Uppi Sahib's motion is out of order."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, under item (12) I move

> '*For the words " teaching staff" substitute the words " those engaged in teaching, in any manner on the staff ".*'

" I do not propose to move the other amendments."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I move

> '*that under clause* 15, *to add a new item* (15)

> " *One member from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and one member from the Madras Chamber of Commerce* ".'

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"Sir, it is the usual practice to provide for representation of the Chambers of Commerce on the Senate of the University. The Madras University Act has a similar provision and the other Universities in India also have got similar provisions. So, in accepting this motion, the House will only be following the example adopted by other Universities. I hope the hon. the Minister will see his way to accept this amendment."

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar :—"I second it."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"I have no objection to accept this amendment."

*Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"May I raise this question, how is this member to jump from the Chamber of Commerce to the Senate of the Chidambaram University? It must be either by election or by nomination, or ex-officio. None of these methods is provided for. In view of the vote of this House this morning that Commerce may wait for some time, I hope my hon. Friend will not press his amendment. Again, Sir, I do not think that really we ought to disturb the balance of elected as against nominated members of the Senate, which we arrived at after very careful consideration in the Select Committee. I do not want to be hard on my Friend the Minister for Education, but he certainly places some of us who are following the Bill, in a very difficult position, when he suddenly gets up and says 'I accept the amendment' without giving the reasons for it. If my hon. Friend says that it ought to be by election from the Chamber of Commerce we may consider the position, because apart from the question whether Commerce ought to be represented on the whole—the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the South Indian Chamber of Commerce are both influential representative bodies—apart from anything else, if they were to elect a member from among themselves and send him to the Senate, it may be worth while. I do not know if you are going to allow any amendment at this stage to provide for the manner of election. But, the amendment, as it stands, I do submit, is too vague to be accepted by this House."

Mr. K. V. R. Swami :—"Sir, it is very curious how my Friend wants separate representation for the Chambers of Commerce. This morning, Mr. Gopala Menon loyally supported the motion for excluding Commerce, but at the time of voting he deserted us by leaving the House. (Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Hear hear.) This House decided this morning by vote that commerce need not be taught there. What is the Chamber of Commerce to do there? What interests are going to be safeguarded by its being represented on the Senate? The University itself has nothing to do with Commerce. Commerce has not got any special interest there by way of literature. My submission is that it is a very small body which does not deserve any representation at this stage. If the course of Commerce is introduced later on, this House might give representation then to the Chambers of Commerce. They want two representatives in a body of 60. That will be over-representation. Another thing is the constituency also must be very small, and the interests are not in any way different from the interests of those persons who are likely to be on the Senate. So, I oppose the motion."

*Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—"I move to substitute the words 'elected by' for the word 'from.'

"Sir, I am one of those who regretted this morning the ruling out of commerce. I hope that better sense would prevail now at least."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" May I know, Sir, if the hon. Member has your permission to move this amendment ?"

* The hon. the President :—" Yes ; as a constitutional one.

" I think the proper procedure to be adopted is that if any Member is to object for a new amendment being made he is to rise and say ' I object to the new amendment being made,' then the President will have to use his discretion either for or against it."

* Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar :—" I say that the two people representing the Chambers will do all they can to introduce some studies about commerce and technology. After all, we do not want to be wedded completely to education experts only but to produce a number of business men—as the founder himself is a keen business man—in the University. I think this amendment is quite necessary. It will be the duty of the representative of commerce to advance interests and studies of commerce, trade and industries."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding the amendment, though this morning certain ideas were laid before us by the Member for the University and by the Finance Member as to the progress of the University. It was not contended that commerce must be ruled out altogether. On the other hand, it was pointed out that there was some room for commerce in the vague words ' professional studies and technology ' and also in the original purposes that was stated in clause 1. Therefore I feel that the presence of members of Commerce on this University Senate will be conducive to the early introduction of more modern subjects into the University."

4-45 p.m. Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—" Mr. President, nothing grieves me more than the attitude of the hon. Minister for Education in connexion with the disposal of my amendment for increased representation for the Muhammadan Educational Association and the easy way in which he has accepted this amendment for giving two representatives for the Chambers of Commerce. Sir, by a vote of this House this morning the new University has been made, for the present or for a decade to come, a purely literary university which will teach nothing but humanities and arts. When that is the case I do not see any necessity for the Chambers of Commerce being represented there. Even the inclusion of the words ' Commerce and industry ' has been ruled out by this House. The hon. Minister stated that three members should not be given for a Muhammadan Educational Association, educationally backward and representing a distinct culture which will persist through all time till eternity, and now he easily comes forward to give two members to the Chambers of Commerce ! What is the constitution of these Chambers ? What is their strength ? One has about 50 or 60 members on its rolls and the other has about 80. Why does the hon. Minister come forward and say that he would give two members for a body consisting of 60 members ? I do not see the rhyme or reason for this motion or for the Minister's willingness to accept it.

" I expect my hon. Friend from Chittoor to oppose this motion as he opposed my motion for giving representation to the Muhammadan Educational Association. With a membership of 60 what right have these Chambers for representation on a residential and unitary type of university which is going to teach nothing but arts and humanities ? Why do these Chambers want to send representatives to the University ? Further, what

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are these Chambers of Commerce? Are they taking any real interest in the advancement of this country? Have they started any industry in this Presidency? Have they entered into any useful activity except making money for themselves, individually, not even for the association? When that is the case why should this university which is purely a literary body teaching nothing but arts and humanities, should have representatives on it from the Chambers of Commerce? I strongly oppose this motion and appeal to my hon. Friends to agree with me that this is quite unnecessary, unwarranted and an abuse of the privilege of members to vote for this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I would not have arisen to make a speech but for the observations of my hon. Friend Mr. Basheer Ahmad. I have not yet lost hope of this university being converted into a scientific and industrial university. The Chambers of Commerce represent not only mere commerce in its narrow sense. They represent the industrial side. The Chambers of Commerce have been interesting themselves in the industrial development of the country, because there cannot be commerce without industry. I am sure that so long as technology is one of the subjects taught in the university and so long as there is the professional course, these representatives of the Chambers of Commerce will be of use in the development of this university in the right direction. With the assurance we have got and with the assurance I have got personally from the generous Founder, I am sure that technology and commerce will find courses of study very soon at Chidambaram. Therefore I would strongly support this amendment. I may point out to my hon. Friend that commerce and industry represent not particular sections like Muhammadans or Christians, but the interests of the millions of people and sums of money. They will represent vast economic interests of the people. Therefore I support this motion."

The amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar to the amendment of Mr. C. Gopala Menon was then put and carried and the amendment was made.

Mr. C. Gopala Menon's amendment as amended by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment was then put and carried.

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I beg to move :

'*Add the following as new item* (16) :—

" (16) *One member elected by the Madras Landholders Association, Madras*'."

" Sir, the Bill provides no representation of the landholders on the Senate of the University. The Andhra University Act and the Madras University Act have provided for the representation of the Landholders' Association. Such a provision would kindle the generosity of the landholding classes to finance the university to a great extent. It is true that Sir Annamalai Chettiyar has endowed this University with unprecedented generosity for which on behalf of the landholders I heartily and sincerely thank him. But an equally large sum if not more has to be invested by the State. The landholding classes expect the State to recognize their weight in the social scale. It is for these reasons this amendment has been proposed."

Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" I second the amendment. I should like to point out that when the Members of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Chamber of Commerce are going to be represented there even

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though they do not, like the Landholders' Association, take any interest in the educational advancement of the country, why should the Landholders' Association not get representation? Let the hon. Minister who agreed to the representation in the one case, also agree to this."

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—"I oppose this motion on the same grounds as I opposed the earlier motion and on some further grounds, Sir."

* The hon. the President :—"The hon. Member is requested to confine himself to the 'further grounds.'"

Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed :—"Yes, Sir. The university is not going to make or have any faculty of agriculture. The Madras Landholders' Association can have no place there until the university opens a faculty of agriculture. What is this association? What is it doing? No one knows. The Chambers of Commerce came up for representation, so also this association comes up for representation. What is the interest this association is going to represent on the University bodies? That has not been mentioned. No case has been made out for representation and yet my hon. Friends are jubilant that there will be a representative of this association on the university Senate. No reason has been given for accepting this motion. I strongly oppose it."

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Mr. President, I am sure my hon. Friend, the Zamindar of Gollapalli, is sorry that our friend Mr. Ramanath Goenka seconded his amendment. Because, in seconding the motion Mr. Goenka paid rather a left-handed compliment to the landholders of this Presidency. Some of the landholders' representatives were there on the old Senate of the Madras University and they really took an active interest in the affairs of the university. When I was a member I think the landholders thought that their interests were safe in the hands of their fellow landholder. That may be one of the reasons why they want representation now. I remember the Zamindar of Chellapalli was regularly attending all the meetings of the Senate of the Madras University. So, I think when we give representation to the Chambers of Commerce there is no reason why we should deny it to the Madras Landholders' Association. I think I will accept the amendment."

* The hon. the President :—"I take it that the House is ready for a vote on this question."

The amendment was put and declared lost.

The hon. Dr. Subbarayan demanded a poll which was taken with the following results :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
2. ,, Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
3. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
4. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Rao Bahadur C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar.
8. Mr. C. B. Cotterell.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, C. A. Souter.
11. Mr. S. H. Slater.
12. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
13. ,, C. W. E. Cotton.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. ,, Syed Tajudin Sahib.
16. ,, J. Bheemayya.
17. ,, R. Foulkes.
18. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
19. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
20. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
21. ,, K. Krishnan.
22. ,, N. Siva Raj.
23. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.

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Ayes—cont.

24. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
25. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandia Nadar.
26. ,, Daniel Thomas.
27. ,, S. Venkiah.
28. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
29. Mr. W. E. Smith.
30. ,, F. E. Corley.
31. Rajkumar S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
33. The Zamindar of Kallikota.
34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
35. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
36. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
37. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
38. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
39. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
40. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
41. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
42. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
43. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
44. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
45. Mr. Ramanath Goenka.
46. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
47. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
48. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
49. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
50. ,, K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.
51. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
52. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
53. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
54. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
55. The Raja of Panagal.
56. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
57. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
58. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
59. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
60. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.
61. ,, B. Muniswami Nayudu.
62. Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiyar.
63. The Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
64. The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.

Noes.

1. Mr. S. Satyamurti.
2. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
3. ,, C. S. Govindaràja Mudaliyar.
4. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
5. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
6. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
7. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
8. ,, K. R. Karant.
9. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
10. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.

Ayes 64. Noes 10.

The amendment was carried.

When the counting was going on Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar asked :- " Sir, before we disperse, may we have some idea of the duration of the Council ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. the Leader of the House be able to make a statement about it ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, I have only to say that, if the items of business that we are now engaged in are not finished to-morrow, I think that they may stand over to the next meeting and that the House need not meet again on Monday because I understand most of hon. Members will be going away for the holiday on Saturday and will prefer not to return on Monday."

(A voice :—When will be the next meeting ?)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 516 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th October 1928, page 358 supra.]

(1) *Nominations to the District Educational Councils since 15th March* 1928.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	Name of the District Educational Council.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. Janab Saiyid Kasim Sahib Bahadur.	Salem (25th April 1928) ..	The Government have no information.
2. Srimathi Utta Sundaramma Garu.	Anantapur (2[illegible]th April 1928).	
3. M.R.Ry. L. C. Guruswami Garu, M.L.C.	Chingleput (10th May 1928).	Ministerialist party.
4. Srimathi Koka Krishnavenamma.	East Godavari (26th May 1928).	The Government have no information.
5. Mrs. Sriram Bhagirathi Amma	Chingleput (14th July 1928).	
6. Mrs. Dharma Ramasubban ..	Cuddapah (,,).	
7. Miss Elsie Poppen	Ganjam (25th July 1928) ..	

(2) *Nominations to the Advisory Council for the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, since 15th March* 1928.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. Raja Sir Venganad Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valia Nambidi of Kollengode, *Kt.*, C.I.E.	The Government have no information.
2. Mrs. Muzheruddin	

(3) *Nominations to Selection Committees of Government Colleges.*

Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu, Retired Public Prosecutor.	The Government have no information.
2. Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur, Vakil	
3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu, Vakil.	
4. M.R.Ry. K. Virabhadraswami Garu, Medical Practitioner ..	

Ceded Districts College, Anantapur.

1. Khan Bahadur Kammur Immamuddin Sahib Bahadur, Landlord, Anantapur.	The Government have no information.
2. M.R.Ry. J. P. Cotelingam Garu, Retired Educationist, Bellary.	
3. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi Garu, M.L.C.	Justice.
4. ,, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimha Achariyar Avargal, Vakil, Cuddapah.	The Government have no information.

The Presidency College, Madras.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal, Medical Practitioner.	The Government have no information.
2. Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Abdul Aziz Sahib Bahadur ..	
3. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, President, Corporation of Madras.	
4. ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Madras.	

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(3) *Nominations to Selection Committees of Government Colleges*—cont.

Government College, Kumbakonam.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur N. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam.	The Government have no information. (for Nos. 1–4)
2. ,, T. Krishnaswami Ayyangar Avargal, High Court Vakil, Kumbakonam.	
3. ,, M. C. N. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal, Municipal Councillor, Kumbakonam.	
4. ,, A. T. Pannirselvam Avargal, President, District Board, Tanjore.	

Government College, Coimbatore.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Coimbatore.	Independent.
2. ,, C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar Avargal, High Court Vakil, and President, District Educational Council, Coimbatore.	The Government have no information. (for Nos. 2–4)
3. ,, Rao Bahadur S. Sesha Sastriyar Avargal, Retired Public Prosecutor and Vakil.	
4. ,, V. C. Vellingiri Goundar Avargal, Landlord ..	

Government Victoria College, Palghat.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnan Avargal, Retired Civil Assistant Surgeon.	The Government have no information. (for Nos. 1–4)
2. ,, A. N. Verghese Avargal, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Palghat.	
3. S. Dawood Khan Sahib Bahadur, Retired Sub-Registrar and Honorary Magistrate.	
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. Sekhara Menon Avargal, High Court Vakil, Palghat.	

Government Brennen College, Tellicherry.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. K. Krishnan Avargal, High Court Vakil and Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry.	Ministerialist.
2. ,, G. Damodara Rao Avargal, High Court Vakil ..	The Government have no information.
3. Khan Bahadur T. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., and President, District Board, Malabar.	Justice.
4. M.R.Ry. P. Ramunni Marar Avargal, Vakil	The Government have no information.

Government College, Mangalore.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. Subba Rao Avargal, President, District Educational Council, South Kanara	The Government have no information. (for Nos. 1–4)
2. ,, N. Venkata Rao Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Mangalore.	
3. ,, B. Mahabala Hegde Avargal, President, District Board, South Kanara.	
4. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Quasim Bahadur, M.L.A. ..	

Law College, Madras.

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.
1. M.R.Ry. T. R. Venkatarama Sastrigal Avargal, C.I.E., High Court Vakil, Madras.	The Government have no information. (for Nos. 1–4)
2. ,, Rao Bahadur Paul Appaswami Avargal, Judge, City Civil Court.	
3. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, High Court Vakil, Madras.	
4. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chettiyar Avargal, Advocate, Madras.	

Name of gentleman or lady nominated.	The political party to which the gentleman or lady belongs.

(3) *Nominations to Selection Committees of Government Colleges*—cont.

College of Engineering, Guindy.

1. Mr. G. R. Marsh, Chief Engineer, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.	The Government have no information.
2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal, Zamindar of Chunampet.	
3. „ P. Ramanathan Avargal, Solicitor, Madras	
4. „ Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.A.	

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

1. M.R.Ry. P. K. Anantanarayana Ayyar Avargal, Lecturer, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	The Government have no information.
2. „ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Vakil and Editor of The *Justice*, Madras.	
3. „ Rai Sahib N. Chengal Rao Avargal, Retired Registrar, Secretariat, Madras.	
4. Khan Bahadur Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C., Chairman, Municipal Council, Saidapet.	Justice.

Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

1. M.R.Ry. A. Rama Rao Pantulu Garu, Public Prosecutor ..	The Government have no information.
2. Mir Akram Ali Sahib Bahadur, Vakil	
3 M.R.Ry. P. Govinda Rao Nayudu Garu, President, District Board, East Godavari.	
4. The Rev. R. M. Dunkil Berger, Luthern Mission	

(4) *Nominations to the Advisory Council of the Institute of Commerce, Madras.*

1. Mr. R. Lee, Director, Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras	The Government have no information.
2. Mr. A. T. Luker, M.L.C., Director, Messrs. Addison & Co., Madras.	

(5) *Nominations to the Text-Book Committee.*

1 M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopal Rao Garu, Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, Christian College.	The Government have no information.
2. „ K. A. Nilakanta Sastriyar Avargal, Principal, Sri Minakshi College, Chidambaram.	
3. Miss Chandler, Lecturer, St. Christopher's Training College, Madras.	
4. M.R.Ry. C. S. Srinivasa Achariyar Avargal, Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.	
5. Sriman Madhusudan Maha Patro Mahasayo, Principal, Raja's Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi.	
6. M.R.Ry. Vidwan R. Raghava Ayyangar Avargal, Ramnad Samasthanam, Ramnad.	

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 520 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th October 1928, page 361 supra.]

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTE FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[SUBJECT.—*Construction of additional blocks in the Madras Record office.*]

Summary of the proposals of the Head of the Department.

There are at present six record blocks in the Madras Record office which are almost full. Additional accommodation is urgently required for fifteen years records of the Board of Revenue that cannot be transferred for lack of space and for the Secretariat records subsequent to those of the year 1919.

2. In plan * C. A. 203 the scheme of future development is outlined. For the present, it is proposed to construct only two-thirds of the centre block containing two compartments on the ground floor and two on the first floor. The orientation east-west has been selected in consultation with the Consulting Architect so as to avoid the defects of the orientation of the existing blocks which, running north-south, are exposed to the morning and evening sun.

* Plan not printed.

3. The cost of constructing the four compartments is estimated at Rs. 95,000. The cost of racks is estimated at Rs. 45,000. The cost of a block similar to the existing blocks would be Rs. 65,000 inclusive of the cost of racks. Thus, the cost of completing the four compartments equipped with racks will be Rs. 1,40,000, i.e., Rs. 10,000 in excess of the cost of completing two blocks on the existing design. The accommodation in the four compartments will, however, be about two and a half times the accommodation provided by each old block.

4. Of the expenditure on the scheme, Rs. 95,000, the cost of the building, will be incurred during 1925–26 and Rs. 45,000, the estimated cost of racks, will be incurred in the following year.

5. The construction of the proposed block will afford adequate accommodation for the requirements of the next fifteen years.

NOTE BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The necessity for the provision of additional space for Government records in the Madras Record office was brought to the notice of Government last year; but, as the proposal was received too late to admit of provision being made in the current year's budget, the Officer in charge, Madras Record office, was asked to submit his proposals in sufficient time to admit of the necessary provision being made in the budget for 1925-26. The necessity and urgency of the proposals have been established. It is far more economical to construct the block on the proposed plan than to perpetuate the existing

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type of block. Apart from considerations of economy, the existing type is considered to be unsuitable both by the officer in charge and by the Consulting Architect. It is accordingly proposed to ask the Public Works Department to include a provision of Rs. 95,000 on account of the scheme in their budget for 1925-26.

J. B. Brown—2-10-24.

Note by the Finance Department.

The proposal may be placed before the Finance Committee as a Part II scheme for 1925-26.

R. W. Davies—3-10-24.

Appendix III

[Vide item IV "The Annamalai University Bill" at page 372 supra.]

BILL No. 9 OF 1928.

The Annamalai University Bill.

To

The Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
of the GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Annamalai University Bill (Bill No. 9 of 1928), have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in an extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on 24th August 1928 and in an ordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 28th August 1928.

3. The Committee met on the 4th and 5th October 1928 for the consideration of the Bill and passing their report.

4. The Committee have made various amendments to the Bill of which the more important are mentioned below :—

(i) The definition of the word 'Founder' in the original Bill contained no provision for the reversion of the office to a member of the family in the male line after a temporary period of descent through females, in case a

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competent member in the male line came into existence. The Committee have so worded the definition as to make this point clear.

(ii) *Clause* 7.—Clause 7 of the Bill provided for the admission, to the professional examinations or degrees of the University of Madras, of persons who had passed the examinations of this University declared by the Chancellor as corresponding to the qualifying examinations of the Madras University. The Committee consider that this will be an undue interference with the academic autonomy of the University of Madras which should be allowed to determine for itself what examinations of the new University will be accepted by it as qualifying for its professional examinations and degrees. They have accordingly deleted the clause.

(iii) *Clause* 8.—To ensure the residential character of the new University and to make it clear that no student of the University shall reside elsewhere than in a hostel or lodging maintained or recognized by the University, the Committee have deleted the last twelve words of clause 8 and inserted the word 'lodging' after the word 'hostel'.

(iv) *Clauses* 14 *and* 15.—The Committee have decided to institute a Board for the selection of the teachers and Registrar of the University, and to vest in the Vice-Chancellor the power of appointing the clerical staff and other servants.

(v) *Clause* 16.—According to the Bill, the elective element in the Senate was disproportionate to the ex officio and nominated elements therein. Further, in a University of a teaching and residential type, there should be a fair proportion of members representing academic and teaching interests. The Committee have therefore decided to remove five names out of the existing list of ex officio members, but owing to the importance of Pudukkottah as a Tamil Indian State situated near the seat of the new University, they have added the Diwan of Pudukkottah as an ex officio member. At the same time, the Committee have increased the number of persons to be elected by the registered graduates of the University from 10 to 12. As during the first ten years of the existence of the University, there is not likely to be a sufficiently large number of registered graduates of the University entitled to elect members under this clause, they have made a provision that during those years, the twelve members shall be elected by all the graduates of the

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University, the graduates from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram and the graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the University of Madras, except those from the Sri Minakshi College, residing in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and in the State of Pudukkottah. The Committee have also increased the number of members elected by the Academic Council from 3 to 4. They have considered it unnecessary to give representation to either the District Board of Tanjore or the municipalities in the Tanjore district. To provide for various academical and educational interests which the new University may be expected to foster, they have given one elected member each (1) to the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Khazhagam, Chidambaram, (2) to the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, (3) to the teachers of the Sanskrit Colleges at Tiruvadi, Madura and Chidambaram, (4) to the Madura Tamil Sangam, and (5) the Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangam and the teachers of the Sri Minakshi Tamil College at Chidambaram. They have also provided that three out of the eight members nominated by the Chancellor shall be representatives of the depressed and backward classes not otherwise adequately represented on the Senate.

(vi) *Clause* 17.—This clause *inter alia* gives power to the Senate to pass resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and financial estimates; but does not make such resolutions binding upon the Syndicate. The Committee consider that the resolutions of the supreme governing body of the University on the annual report and accounts should have binding effect, and have accordingly provided that the resolutions when communicated to the Syndicate shall be binding upon the Syndicate and that the Syndicate shall take action in accordance with the resolutions. As regards financial estimates separate provision is made under sub-clause (3) of this clause and under clause 24 of the Bill as amended by the Committee.

(vii) *Clause* 18.—As it is necessary and desirable that the Academic Council should represent the best educational opinion both within and outside the body of teachers, the Committee have provided that out of the ten members elected by the teachers, not less than five shall be teachers elected from among themselves, thereby

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making it possible for the teachers to elect competent persons from outside their body to sit on the Academic Council. The Committee have also made provision for the Senate to return five members to the Academic Council, so as to enable the Senate to be in touch with the Academic Council to the mutual advantage of both.

(viii) *Clause* 22.—The Committee have reduced the number of members to be nominated to the Syndicate by the Chancellor from 4 to 2.

(ix) *Clause* 23.—To prevent the abuse of the power of dispensation with the regulations given by sub-clause (*j*), the Committee have provided that the dispensation shall be subject to statutes made in that behalf.

(x) *Clause* 24.—The Committee feel that the provision for the constitution of a Finance Committee with such powers of scrutiny and veto as are conferred on it by clause 25 is an unusual one and can only be justified on the ground that during the early years of the existence of the University it may be desirable for the University to obtain expert financial guidance, and to avoid unnecessary and improper expenditure on schemes which may afterwards prove to be failures. The Committee have therefore limited the life of the Finance Committee to a period of ten years from the commencement of the Act. They also consider that there is not sufficient justification for allowing two Secretaries to Government to be members of it, and have made only the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department a member of it. As the Syndicate is already represented on the Committee by the Vice-Chancellor, the Select Committee have considered it desirable to delete the provision for the return of another member to the Committee by the Syndicate, and to provide instead for the return of a member thereto by the Senate.

(xi) *Clause* 29.—The Select Committee consider that benefits of the University Provident Fund should accrue not only to the teachers and clerical staff and other servants of the University, but also to all officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor.

(xii) The Committee have also made a new provision empowering the Governor-General in Council to declare the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applicable to the University Provident Fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

(xiii) *Clause* 32.—As it may sometimes be inconvenient for the Senate to consider the regulations made by the

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Academic Council at its very next meeting after they have been passed by the Academic Council, the Select Committee have empowered the Senate to consider the same 'at its next meeting' or at a subsequent meeting.

(xiv) *Clause* 36.—The Select Committee consider that sub-clause (4) of this clause relating to the removal of the Founder, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor is unnecessary and have accordingly deleted it.

(xv) *Clause* 42.—The Select Committee are against empowering the Local Government to hedge its annual contributions and its contribution towards the building and equipment of the University with any conditions which the University may find it impossible or inconvenient to accept, though they think that further contributions to be made by the Local Government may be subject to such conditions. This clause has been amended accordingly.

5. It is unnecessary to refer to the other amendments made by the Select Committee. A copy of the Bill as amended by them is appended. The Committee consider that the changes made by them are not so important as to require a republication of the Bill.

S. KUMARASWAMI.
P. SUBBARAYAN.
C. V. ANANTAKRISHNA AYYAR.
W. P. A. SOUNDARA PANDIA NADAR.
R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
A. B. SHETTY.
V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI.
A. S. SAHAJANANDAM.
BASHEER AHMED SAYEED.
C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.
S. SATYAMURTI.
R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.
K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR.
T. C. SRINIVASAN.
K. SITARAMA REDDI.
A. M. MURUGAPPA CHETTIYAR.
W. O. WRIGHT.
S. N. DORAI RAJA.
W. ERLAM SMITH.
K. RAMUNNI MENON.
MAHMUD SCHAMNAD. *
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR. †

* Subject to a note. † Subject to a minute of dissent.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Bill has for its object the establishment at Annamalainagar of a teaching and residential university of the unitary type. For a very long time to come the Government will stand committed only to three universities in this Province, the old or parent University of Madras, the Andhra University and the new Annamalai University for the Tamil districts. This is but natural when it is remembered that, in addition to the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the University of Madras and the Andhra University and the ever increasing provision for the expansion of elementary education the Government contribution to the new university is very liberal, amounting to a lump sum contribution of 20 lakhs, seven lakhs towards new buildings, about six lakhs already paid in the shape of building and other grants to the Minakshi College and a recurring annual grant of one and a half lakhs. The cost of the new university to the Government in 1929 will be nearly 35 lakhs.

Considering, on the one hand, the munificence of the donor who has paid 20 lakhs and made over to the university all the buildings and properties attached to the College at Chidambaram, and, on the other, the liberal provision made by the Government, it is incumbent on the framers of this Bill to see that the new university is truly and really the fulfilment of all the high aims and hopes which had animated the Tamilians of all castes and creeds in their demand for a Tamil University. The logical outcome of the foundation of the new university will be that all the old colleges in the Tamil districts will continue to be affiliated to the Madras University and for all higher studies and research, especially in subjects intimately related to Tamil and Sanskrit learning and in advanced scientific and technological courses, students from all the Tamil districts will be drawn to the new university. There is therefore very great need that everything should be avoided which may impart to the new university a sectarian or monopolistic character. Both in the composition of its governing bodies and in its courses its policy should be liberal and its aim should be the promotion of liberal culture. Not only should the courses be thrown open to all classes and communities but also scholarships, prizes and other encouragements and incentives to study should not be determined and regulated by the imposition of religious tests. Where the older universities in Europe have given

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up religious tests, where even in this country the greatest need of the hour is the sinking of all private, religious and communal differences with a view to the attainment of national unity and solidarity, it is extremely open to doubt whether any useful purpose will be served by the following exception in clause 5, namely, "except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the university such *test* is made a condition thereof". With regard to institutions founded half a century ago we find such tests working prejudicially and recently the trustees of a college had to seek a High Court decision on the question whether or not an Adi-Dravida is a Hindu and consequently entitled to join Pachaiyappa's College. But in a university to be newly started under modern, liberal conditions, the encouragement of benefaction founded on religious tests is an anomaly and an anachronism. Still more objectionable is the proviso which follows section 5 "Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Statutes to those not unwilling to receive it". What is to be the nature and character of this religious instruction? Is it to consist of lectures based on the different religious systems prevailing in the Tamil districts delivered by professors competent to expound the same and certified to that effect by the heads of the different religious bodies? Is it to form a part of the regular course of the university or to be provided for in the halls or places of religious worship attached to the different hostels or lodgings maintained or recognized by the university? In the universities of Europe religious teaching is left to private bodies out of class hours. An undenominational university does not undertake to teach religion. I do not see why the new university which is undenominational in character should officially undertake the religious teaching of students of different religious denominations.

The composition of the university bodies should be such as to permit of the representation on them of different interests. Indian Christians and other minorities cannot ordinarily enter these bodies through the door of election except as members of associations privileged to return a member. Although the disadvantage may be sought to be removed by nomination by the Chancellor or the Founder, still as the number nominated cannot be

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expected to exceed one or two at the most, it is very much to be regretted that the Select Committee have removed from the list of ex officio members the Bishop of Madras and the Archbishop of Pondicherry.

S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR, M.L.C.

5th October 1928.

NOTE.

1. In my opinion the proviso to clause 5 is objectionable as it will create discontent among the students if the religion of some of the students only is taught. Therefore it must either be omitted or the following clause after the proviso must be added :—

On condition of provision being made to teach any religion for which a request has been made by not less than six boys of the University.

2. In clause 16 among ex officio members in class I, I think it necessary to include the President of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, which is one of the Premier Educational Associations of this Presidency.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD.

[The alterations made by the Select Committee are printed in clarendon type.]

BILL No. 9 OF 1928.

An Act to establish and incorporate a Teaching and Residential University at Annamalainagar.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

WHEREAS it is desirable to establish a Teaching and Residential University for the encouragement of higher education and research in the Tamil districts of the Presidency of Madras; Preamble.

AND WHEREAS the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar has established and is maintaining Colleges at and near Chidambaram in which higher instruction is imparted in English, Tamil and Sanskrit studies;

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AND WHEREAS the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar has agreed with the Local Government to hand over the said institutions together with all the properties attached thereto and further to give a sum of twenty lakhs of rupees for the purpose of establishing and maintaining at Annamalainagar a Teaching and Residential University wherein he and his heirs shall be entitled to certain powers and privileges;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called The Annamalai University Act, 192 .

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall come into force on such date or dates as the Local Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint; and different dates may be so appointed for different provisions of this Act.

Definitions.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

(*a*) 'Annamalainagar' means the area described in Schedule A;

(*b*) 'Convocation' means any meeting of the University for the conferring of degrees, diplomas or other distinctions;

(c) 'Founders' means the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar and after him his son, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar, and after both of them, an adult male member of their family, chosen by the Chancellor, from among the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing their descent from him through males, and if any such member be not so available or if no such member is competent in the opinion of the Chancellor to act as Founder, then and until such an eligible member in the male line as aforesaid becomes available, an adult male member of their family chosen by the Chancellor from among the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing their descent from him through females; and as soon as any eligible member tracing descent from Sir Annamalai Chettiyar through males becomes available and is chosen by the Chancellor, the member chosen from Sir Annamalai Chettiyar's descendants tracing descent through females shall *ipso facto* cease to be 'Founder.'

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For the purpose of this definition (i) any person adopted into the said family and his descendants shall be deemed to be members of the family, (ii) no one born in the said family but adopted out of it shall be deemed to be a member thereof except Ramanathan Chettiyar, son of the said Sir Annamalai Chettiyar, but given in adoption to his brother Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar deceased and his descendants tracing descent from him.

(*d*) 'Hostel' means a place of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by it in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

(*e*) 'Prescribed' means prescribed by this Act or the statutes or the regulations framed thereunder;

(*f*) 'Teachers' means Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Tutors and such other persons as give instruction to, or take part in the training of, the students of the University in the prescribed manner; and

(*g*) 'University' means the Annamalai University at Annamalainagar constituted under this Act.

Purposes and powers of the University.

3. The purposes and powers of the University shall be the following, namely :—

(*a*) to provide

(i) for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit including professional studies and technology and

(ii) for research and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(*b*) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who shall have

(i) pursued a course of study in the University and shall have passed the examinations of the University in the manner prescribed or

(ii) carried on research under conditions prescribed;

(*c*) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of the students of the University;

(*d*) to establish and maintain hostels and under prescribed conditions to recognize hostels not so established or maintained and to withdraw such recognition;

(*e*) to create such posts as are required for the University and appoint persons thereto;

(*f*) to provide in the manner prescribed lectures and instruction for persons who are not pursuing a course of study in the University and to grant diplomas to them;

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(*g*) to confer honorary or *ad eundem* degrees or other distinctions in the manner prescribed ;

(*h*) to institute and award fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes in the manner prescribed ;

(*i*) to demand and receive such fees and other charges as may be prescribed ;

(*j*) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities for promoting the purposes of this Act ;

(*k*) to enter into agreements with other bodies or persons for the purpose of promoting the purposes of this Act including the assuming of the management of any institution under them and the taking over of its properties and liabilities ; and

(*l*) to do such other acts and things, whether incidental to the purposes and powers aforesaid or not but not inconsistent therewith, as may be requisite to further the purposes and objects of this Act.

Territorial jurisdiction of University.

4. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the territorial jurisdiction of the University shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from its Convocation Hall which shall be situated in Annamalainagar. Notwithstanding any provision in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall form part of or be recognized by or admitted to the privileges of the University and no such institution within that limit shall similarly form part of or be recognized by or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such recognition granted by any such other University to any such institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act :

Provided that, if the Local Government so order nothing in this section shall apply to any institution established or maintained by the University for imparting instruction in agriculture or other technological studies.

University open to all classes and creeds.

5. No person shall be excluded from membership of any of the authorities of the University or from admission to any degree or course of study on the sole ground of sex, race, creed, class, or caste and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever relating to religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a student or

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to hold any office or appointment therein or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof except where in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University such test is made a condition thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Statutes to those not unwilling to receive it.

6. The University may hold examinations for regulating admission thereto or may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council recognize examinations of other Universities or bodies as suitable for the purpose; but it shall not maintain classes for the purpose of preparing students for such admission. Admission to the University.

7. Every person pursuing a course of studies for any examination except the entrance examination and for any degree or diploma of the University except those referred to in clauses (*f*) and (*g*) of section 3 shall reside in a hostel **or lodging** maintained or recognized by the University. Residence of students.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University, namely :— Officers of the University.

(1) The Chancellor,
(2) The Pro-Chancellor,
(3) The Vice-Chancellor,
(4) The Registrar,
(5) The Deans of Faculties; and
(6) Such other persons as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Governor of Fort St. George shall be the Chancellor of the University. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations. The Chancellor.

(2) The Chancellor shall exercise such powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) The Chancellor shall be entitled to delegate all or any of his functions to the Pro-Chancellor.

10. (1) The Founder shall be the Pro-Chancellor of the University. The Pro-Chancellor.

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(2) The Pro-Chancellor shall in the absence of the Chancellor preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations and shall also exercise such other powers as may be conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

(3) If for any reason the office of the Pro-Chancellor is vacant, the functions of the said office shall be carried on by the Chancellor or by any person authorized by him to do so.

The Founder.

11. (1) The Founder may require the Vice-Chancellor to furnish him with information and all papers or copies thereof relating to any matter concerning the University. The Founder may also request further consideration of the matter by the authorities or officers concerned or place his views thereon before the Chancellor for his consideration, or may do both.

(2) The Founder shall also exercise such other privileges as are conferred on him under the provisions of this Act.

The Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Founder. He shall, in the absence of special orders by the Chancellor prescribing a shorter period, hold office for a term of three years from the date of the notification of his appointment in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may either be an honorary officer or be paid such salary as may be prescribed.

(3) When any vacancy occurs in the office of Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate shall, as soon as possible, appoint one of its own members to **exercise the powers and perform the duties of** the Vice-Chancellor **during the continuance of the vacancy**.

Powers and duties of the Vice-Chancellor.

13. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive officer of the University and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Senate and at Convocations. He shall ex officio be a member and the Chairman of the Academic Council and of the Syndicate.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor shall in the manner prescribed convene meetings of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate.

(3) In any emergency which in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor requires that immediate action should be

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taken, he may take such action and shall immediately thereafter report his action to the authority or officer which or who would have ordinarily dealt with the matter and such authority or officer may confirm, alter or quash such action.

(4) The Vice-Chancellor shall appoint the clerical staff and other servants of the University.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

14. The following shall be the authorities of the University, namely :— Authorities of the Uhiversity.

(1) The Senate.
(2) The Academic Council.
(3) The Faculties.
(4) The Boards of Studies.
(5) The Syndicate.
(6) The Finance Committee (**during the period of its existence**).
(7) The Board of Selection.
(8) Such other bodies as may be declared by the statutes to be authorities of the University.

15. The Senate shall consist of the following persons, namely :— The Senate.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(1) The Chancellor.

(2) The Pro-Chancellor.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor.

(4) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) The Chairman of the Chidambaram Municipal Council.

(6) The President of the District Board, South Arcot.

(7) Heads of departments of studies in the University.

(8) The Vice-Chancellors of the Madras and Andhra Universities.

(9) The Collector of South Arcot.

(10) The Advocate-General, Madras.

(11) Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Senate.

(12) The Diwan of Pudukkottah.

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CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

(1) Ex-Vice-Chancellors of the University.

(2) All persons who make a donation of not less than twenty-five thousand rupees to and for all or any of the purposes of the University, and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amount. In case the donor is a corporate body or a firm or a joint family or an association, the individual who shall be entitled to this life membership shall be determined in the manner prescribed.

CLASS III—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Twelve members elected from among themselves by graduates registered in the manner prescribed, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

Provided that for the first ten years after the coming into force of this section, the twelve members shall be elected according to the same principle by

(i) the graduates of the University ;

(ii) the graduates from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, and

(iii) the graduates of not less than seven years' standing of the University of Madras, except those from the Sri Minakshi College at Chidambaram, residing in the districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Tanjore Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and in the State of Pudukkottah.

(2) Four members elected by the Academic Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(3) Five members elected by the Madras Legislative Council from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

(4) Such number of members not exceeding six as the Chancellor may fix to be elected by the donors of sums of not less than ten thousand rupees each to and for all or any of the purposes of the University and agree to such terms as the Syndicate may impose for the management of the said amounts ;

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(5) Eight members nominated by the Chancellor at least three of whom shall be nominated to secure the representation of depressed and backward classes not otherwise adequately represented ;

(6) Four members nominated by the Founder ; provided that if the place of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made and there is no likelihood in the opinion of the Chancellor of the place being filled up within six months from that date the Chancellor shall nominate the said four members ;

(7) One member elected by the members of the District Board, South Arcot district, from among themselves;

(8) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of the South Arcot district other than the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves ;

(9) One member elected by the Municipal Councillors of Chidambaram from among themselves ;

(10) One member elected by the members of the Sri Nandanar Kalvi Khazhagam, Chidambaram, from among themselves ;

(11) One member elected by the general body of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India from among themselves ;

(12) One member elected from among themselves by the teaching staff of the Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, the Rameswaram Sanskrit Patasala, Madura, and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College, Chidambaram ;

(13) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Madura Tamil Sangam ;

(14) One member elected from among themselves by the members of the Tanjore Karanthai Tamil Sangam and the teaching staff of the Sri Minakshi Tamil College, Chidambaram.

16. The Senate shall be the supreme governing body of the University and shall have the following powers, namely :— Powers of the Senate.

(1) to make statutes and amend or repeal the same ;

(2) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual reports and the annual accounts which resolutions shall be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith ;

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(3) to consider and pass resolutions on the annual financial estimates which resolutions shall, after the period of tenure of the Finance Committee, be communicated to the Syndicate who shall take action in accordance therewith;

(4) to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the statutes; and

(5) to do all acts and things necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Constitution of the Academic Council.

17. The Academic Council shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(1) The Vice-Chancellor.
(2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
(3) The Professors and Readers of the University.
(4) The Chairmen of the Boards of Studies.
(5) The Members of the Syndicate who are not otherwise members of the Academic Council.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Ten members elected by the teachers other than Professors and Readers of whom not less than five shall be teachers elected from among themselves;

(2) Five members elected by the Senate from among themselves excluding those who are already members of the Academic Council.

Powers and duties of the Academic Council.

18. The Academic Council shall have the control and regulation of residence, teaching and examinations in the University and the maintenance of the standards thereof, shall have the following powers and shall perform the following duties, namely :—

(*a*) to make proposals to the Syndicate for the institution of professorships, readerships, lectureships or other teaching posts;

(*b*) to make regulations for purposes hereinafter specified;

(*c*) to make recommendations to the Syndicate for the recognition of teachers qualified to give instruction in hostels not maintained by the University;

(*d*) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Senate, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of **faculties and** departments of studies; and

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(*e*) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the statutes.

19. (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science and Oriental Studies and such other Faculties as may be prescribed and each such Faculty shall be constituted in the manner prescribed. The Faculties.

(2) Each Faculty shall have a Dean. He shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of departments of the Faculty and shall be responsible for the due observance of the statutes and regulations relating to the Faculty. He shall hold office for such period and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the statutes.

(3) Each Faculty shall comprise such departments of study as may be prescribed by the regulations and shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching, courses of study and research work in such departments. The head of every department of study shall be the professor of that department, or if there is no professor, the Reader. If there is more than one professor or more than one Reader in a department, as the case may be, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint such professor or Reader as he thinks fit to be the head of the department. The head of the department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that department.

20. The number, constitution and duties of the Boards of Studies shall be such as may be prescribed. Boards of Studies.

21. The Syndicate shall consist of the following persons, namely:— The Syndicate.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

(1) The Vice-Chancellor.
(2) The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
(3) The Deans of Faculties.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

(1) Three members elected by the Senate from among its members.

(2) One member elected by the Academic Council from among its members.

(3) **Two** members nominated by the Chancellor.

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(4) Two members nominated by the Founder; provided that, if the place of the Founder is vacant on the date on which the nomination is to be made and there is in the opinion of the Chancellor no likelihood of the place being filled up within one month from that date the Chancellor shall nominate the said two members.

Powers and duties of the Syndicate.

22. The Syndicate shall have the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:—

(*a*) to control and administer the property and the funds of the University;

(*b*) to direct the form, custody and use of the common seal of the University;

(*c*) to suspend or dismiss **the Registrar, the teachers, the clerical staff and other servants of the University** for sufficient cause and to define their duties and the conditions of their service;

(*d*) to accept on behalf of the University bequests, donations and transfers of any movable or immovable properties or the management thereof;

(*e*) to arrange for the holding of and publish the results of the University examinations and in the prescribed manner to appoint examiners and cancel their appointment;

(*f*) to regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act and the statutes and regulations;

(*g*) to institute subject to the control of the Senate and abolish or suspend on the advice of the Academic Council professorships and other teaching posts;

(*h*) to refer any matter to the Academic Council, a Faculty or a Board of Studies for consideration and report;

(*i*) to draft such statutes and regulations as may from time to time be necessary and to submit them to the Senate and the Academic Council respectively for consideration;

(*j*) to dispense, subject to **statutes made in this behalf,** with a strict compliance with the regulations of the University in special cases;

(*k*) to make standing orders in such manner and on such matters as may be prescribed; and

(*l*) to do such other things and perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

The Finance Committee.

23. (a) There shall be constituted a Finance Committee for a period of ten years from the date of this section coming into effect.

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(b) It shall consist of the following persons, namely :—

(1) The Secretary to the Government of Madras in charge of Finance.

(2) The Founder, and in case the place is vacant any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duties of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor.

(4) A member elected by the Senate from among themselves not being a member of the Syndicate.

24. (1) The Syndicate shall, in the manner prescribed, frame the financial estimates of the University and place the same before the Finance Committee. Powers and duties of the Finance Committee.

(2) The Finance Committee shall then scrutinize the said estimates and shall be entitled to make such modifications therein as it considers necessary.

(3) The said estimates as modified by the Finance Committee shall then be placed before the Senate which may assent or refuse its assent to the same or may omit or alter any of the items therein.

(4) (i) (*a*) All modifications made by the Senate in the said estimates which have not the effect of increasing the income,

(*b*) and all proposals involving any expenditure originated by the Senate apart from such estimates,

shall be placed before the Finance Committee for its consideration.

(ii) All points of difference between the said Committee and the Senate in respect of the matters specified in clause (i) shall be placed before the Chancellor and his decision thereon shall be final.

25. Appointments of Teachers and the Registrar shall be made by a Board of Selection constituted as follows :—

(1) A member nominated by the Chancellor;

(2) The Founder and in case the place is vacant any person nominated by the Chancellor to do the duty of the Founder under this section during the continuance of the vacancy;

(3) The Vice-Chancellor;

(4) A member of the Syndicate elected from among themselves by the members thereof;

(5) A member of the Senate elected by the members thereof.

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Annual accounts.

26. (1) The annual accounts of the University shall be prepared by the Syndicate in the manner prescribed and shall be submitted to such examination and audit as the Local Government may direct.

(2) The accounts when so examined and audited shall be published by the Syndicate in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the report of such examination and audit, be submitted to the Senate, the Finance Committee and the Local Government.

The University.

27. The Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the members of the Senate, the Academic Council and the Syndicate shall constitute a body corporate by the name of the Annamalai University of Annamalainagar and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall sue and be sued by that name.

Visitor.

28. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection or an enquiry to be made in respect of any matter, institution or property connected with the University by such person or persons as he may appoint in that behalf. The Visitor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause such inspection or enquiry to be made and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Senate and to the Syndicate the views of the Visitor and may, after ascertaining the opinion of the Senate and the Syndicate thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Syndicate shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or enquiry. Such report shall be accompanied by the opinion of the Senate thereon and shall be submitted within such time as the Chancellor may direct.

(5) Where the Senate or the Syndicate does not within a reasonable time take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Senate or the Syndicate, issue such directions as he may think fit and the Senate and the Syndicate shall comply

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with such directions. In the event of the Senate or the Syndicate not complying with such directions within such time as may be fixed in that behalf by the Chancellor, he shall have power to appoint some person or body to carry them out and make such order as to the expenses thereof as he deems fit to make.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the statutes may provide for all or any of the following, namely :— Statutes.

(*a*) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;

(*b*) the establishment and maintenance of hostels by the University ;

(*c*) the conditions of recognition of hostels not maintained by the University ;

(*d*) the powers of the officers of the University and in the case of officers other than the Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor their duties ;

(*e*) the conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;

(*f*) the holding of Convocations to confer degrees ;

(*g*) the conferment of honorary and *ad eundem* degrees and other distinctions ;

(*h*) the institution and award of fellowships, including travelling fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes ;

(*i*) the classification, emoluments and mode of appointment of the teachers of the University ;

(*j*) the institution of a provident fund for the benefit of the **officers of the University (other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor), its teachers, clerical staff and servants ;**

(*k*) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;

(*l*) all matters which under this Act may be prescribed by the statutes ; and

(*m*) all other matters and things save those in respect of which regulations can be made, which are within the purposes of this Act, whether incidental to those specified above or not.

30. (1) The Senate may take into consideration the draft of any statute either of its own motion or on the submission thereof by the Syndicate. Statutes how made.

(2) If the proposed statute would affect any officer or authority of the University—

(*a*) where the Senate acts on its own motion, the opinion of the Syndicate and of the officer or authority affected shall be taken into consideration by the Senate before the statute is passed ; and

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(*b*) where the Senate acts on the submission of a draft thereto by the Syndicate, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the draft unless the Syndicate has given an opportunity to the officer or authority affected to express his or its opinion thereon and places such opinion, if any, before the Senate for its consideration.

(3) When any statute has been passed by the Senate or a draft proposed by the Syndicate has been rejected, the statute or the draft, as the case may be, shall be submitted to the Chancellor together with the opinions, if any, referred to in sub-section (2) and the Chancellor may refer the statute or draft back to the Senate for further consideration.

(4) A statute passed by the Senate shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

Regulations. **31.** Subject to the provisions of this Act and the statutes, the regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(*a*) the admission of students to and the levy of fees therefor by the University ;

(*b*) the conditions under which any person may be admitted to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University ;

(*c*) the conditions of residence of the persons referred to in section 8 and the levy of fees for residence and tutorial instruction in hostels maintained by the University ;

(*d*) the number and qualifications of professors, readers, lecturers and other teachers in the University ;

(*e*) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates ;

(*f*) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognized as qualified to give instruction in colleges and hostels not maintained by the University ;

(*g*) the appointment and duties of examiners and their emoluments ;

(*h*) the conduct of examinations ;

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(*i*) all other matters which by this Act or by the statutes may be provided by the regulations; and

(*j*) all matters incidental to those specified in clauses (*a*) to (*i*).

32. Regulations may be made by the Academic Council on its own motion or on the submission of a draft to it by the Syndicate provided that in the former case before a regulation is passed the opinion of the Syndicate thereon shall be obtained and taken into consideration by the Academic Council. **Regulations how made.**

All regulations shall have effect from such date as the Academic Council may appoint in that behalf; but every regulation so made shall be submitted as soon as may be to the Senate who shall consider it at its next meeting **or a subsequent meeting.** The Senate shall have power, by resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting, to cancel or modify any such regulation.

33. (1) Save as otherwise provided, the authorities and other bodies connected with the University shall be reconstituted every three years, and a member of every such authority or body shall except in the case of ex-officio or life members hold office as member thereof from the date of his election or nomination thereto up to the date of the next reconstitution. **Period of office.**

(2) Any vacancy in the said membership occurring before the said reconstitution, shall be filled up as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed or elected the member whose place has become vacant and the person so appointed or elected shall be a member of such authority or body only for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he has filled would have been a member.

(3) Any person nominated or elected in his capacity as a member of a particular body or the holder of a particular appointment shall if he ceases to be a member of that body or the holder of that appointment as the case may be, for a period of more than **three** months **or if he goes on leave for a period of not less than six months** cease to be a member of the authority or the body of the University concerned.

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Validity of proceedings of the University bodies.

34. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of some defect in the constitution of the University or of the said authority or body or of the existence of any vacancy in the said authority or body or of the invalidity of any election connected therewith or of the disqualification of any member thereof at the time of or subsequent to his election or nomination thereto.

Disqualification for membership.

35. No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or for appointment as an officer thereof if at the date of election or nomination he

(*a*) is of unsound mind, deaf-mute or a leper, or

(*b*) is an uncertificated bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(*c*) has been convicted by a court of law of an offence involving moral delinquency.

In case of dispute or doubt, the Chancellor shall determine whether a person is disqualified under this section and his decision shall be final.

Removal from membership of the University.

36. (1) The Senate may remove any person from membership of any of the authorities of the University or of any body connected therewith or from any of the offices specified in items (4), (5) and (6) of section 9—

(*a*) if he has been convicted by a court of law of what in the opinion of the Senate is an offence involving moral delinquency,

(*b*) if he becomes of unsound mind or a deaf-mute or a leper, or

(*c*) if he applies to be adjudicated or is adjudicated a bankrupt or insolvent.

(2) The Senate may for the reason specified in clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) withdraw any degree or diploma or any other distinction conferred or granted by the University.

(3) The Senate shall not take any action under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) except on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Syndicate.

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37. If any dispute arises whether any person has been duly elected or nominated as or is entitled to be a member of any authority or body of the University, the question shall be referred to the Chancellor whose decision thereon shall be final. Disputes as to the constitution of University authority.

38. All the authorities of the University shall have power to appoint committees and to delegate to them such of their powers as they deem fit; such committees may include persons **not exceeding one-fifth of their total number** who are not members of the authority concerned. Constitution of committees.

39. Where any provident fund has been instituted by the University for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff or servants, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1925, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

40. On the commencement of this Act, the institutions known as the Sri Minakshi College, the Sri Minakshi Tamil College and the Sri Minakshi Sanskrit College situated at Chidambaram and being maintained by Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar shall cease to exist as separate entities and shall become part of the University and all rights, powers and privileges of the said institutions and all property movable and immovable thereof shall vest in the University and shall be applied to the objects and purposes for which the University is incorporated. Transfer of the colleges and of their properties to the University.

41. (i) The University shall have a fund called the Permanent Endowment Fund which it shall invest and keep invested in securities issued or guaranteed by the Government of India or by Local Governments in British India. Permanent Endowment Fund.

(ii) The said Permanent Endowment Fund shall consist of—

(*a*) the sum of twenty lakhs of rupees given by the Founder **the Honourable Diwan Bahadur Sir S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar**;

(*b*) the sum of twenty lakhs of rupees given to it by the Local Government; and

(*c*) any contributions to this fund made by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

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General Fund.

42. The University shall also have a fund called the General Fund which shall consist of

(*a*) fees and income from endowments including the Permanent Endowment Fund ; and

(*b*) any contributions made to this fund by the Local Government, the Government of India, any local or other public body, the Founder or others.

Contribution by Government to the University.

43. The Local Government—

(1) (*a*) shall contribute to the general fund annually a sum of one and a half lakh of rupees, and

(*b*) shall give for the buildings and equipment of the University a sum of seven and a half lakhs of rupees ; and

(2) may, **subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon between them and the University**, from time to time, contribute such further sums as they deem fit to contribute to the said fund or towards such buildings or equipment.

Completion of Madras University courses.

44. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the regulations any student of the University who was pursuing a course of study for any examination of the University of Madras shall be permitted to complete that course and the University shall hold or arrange with the University of Madras for holding for such students examinations in accordance with the curricula of studies of that University for such period as may be prescribed and notwithstanding anything contained in the Madras University Act, 1923, or the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations thereunder, such students may be admitted to the appropriate examinations of that University.

Transitory provisions.

45. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act the Vice-Chancellor, may with the previous approval of the Chancellor, take such action consistent as far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the statutes as he may think necessary for the purpose of bringing the University into being, and for that purpose may exercise any power which by this Act or the statutes is to be conferred on any officer or authority of the University.

(2) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted—

(*a*) the Registrar and the teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the

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recommendations of a committee consisting of the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them ;

(b) the clerical staff and servants may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(3) Any appointment made under sub-section (2) shall be for such period and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit: provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

(4) The first statutes and regulations shall be made by a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman, and two or more persons nominated thereto by the Chancellor, and shall come into force after being approved by the Chancellor, on such date or dates as the Chancellor may appoint in that behalf.

46. The Chancellor shall have power to take any action necessary to remove any difficulty that may arise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act. Removal of difficulties at the commencement of the Act.

SCHEDULE A.

The whole of the Revenue village of Tiruvakkulam and portion of the Revenue village of C. Kottangudi and Resurvey No. 102 of the Revenue village of Usuppur in the Chidambaram taluk in the South Arcot district, bounded on the north by the Natarajapuram road commencing from the South Indian Railway level crossing situated just to the east of the Chidambaram Municipal toll-gate, on the east and south by the Uppanar and on the west by the South Indian Railway line and lands belonging to the South Indian Railway Company, Limited; and Resurvey Nos. 65 to 68 and 105 to 144 of the abovementioned Revenue village of Usuppur.

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